The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Continued Reticence of M. Thiers and Count Bismarck.

Rumored Terms of Peace to be Received with Reserve.

No Announcement to be Made Till All is Settled.

The New Government Recognized by the Pope.

A Sharp Encounter Between Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone.

Debate on the British Foreign Police in Parliament.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

No Official Announcement of the Terms—Warning against Rumors—Forced Requisition Since Jan. 28 to be Deducted from the Indemnity—Conferences between Versailles and Paris.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 24.—No news has been received here respecting the negotiations at Versailles. This silence will be maintained until the conditions of peace are fully decided on.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says the dispatches in the Belgium journals purporting to give the conditions of peace now under negotiation, are altogether incorrect.

LILLE, Feb. 24—Afternoon.—A telegram from the Government at Bordeaux warns the public against false reports as to the terms of peace, which, it says, cannot yet be known.

The Twenty-third Corps will be disbanded as soon as peace is proclaimed.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Journal de Paris* says that Count VON BISMARCK, at the request of M. THIERS, has ordered the cessation of requisitions upon the inhabitants of all sections, and has declared that all contributions levied since the 28th of January will be deducted from the French indemnity.

The *Daily News* says that M. THIERS and his colleagues were to leave Paris for Bordeaux on Thursday, and will confer with the Assembly on Friday, and return to Paris on Saturday, when they will have a decisive interview with Count VON BISMARCK.

Painful Effect of the German Demands in London, Vienna and St. Petersburg—The German Idea About Indemnity.

PARIS, Feb. 24, via LONDON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—The journals here say the demands made by Germany on France, have produced a painful impression in the cabinets of London, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The Versailles *Moniteur* prints a series of extracts from German newspapers, demonstrating that whatever the amount of the indemnity may be, it is impossible to exceed the good right of Germany or the resources of France.

Progress of the Negotiations—Various Rumors of the Conditions and Conclusion of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Count HENKEL and the banker "BLAEICH-SCHROOVE" have gone to Paris from Versailles to discuss the financial question with M. THIERS. Count VON BISMARCK, it is said, demands an indemnity of six milliards, deducting therefrom, however, all the contributions which have been levied. This proposition is vigorously opposed by M. THIERS.

The evening edition of the *Times* has the following special dispatch from Versailles today:

Count BISMARCK has doubts of the conclusion of peace at this time.

France has asked a prolongation of the armistice.

Hostilities will be renewed at midnight of the 26th.

The guns of the forts have been turned toward Paris.

A long conference was held today.

The *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Paris, 23d, as follows:

"All the conditions of peace are now settled except that of money. The Germans demand two milliards of thalers, while France has offered to pay one milliard. The Germans have allowed seven hundred and fifty millions for requisitions and fees and the debts of Alsace and Lorraine, but hold out for one and a quarter milliards. A friendly arrangement is anticipated."

LONDON, Feb. 24—4½ P. M.—The *Standard* has a special dispatch from Versailles which announces that a treaty of peace was signed today by M. THIERS and Count VON BISMARCK. Some of the details are yet unarranged, but all will be finally settled to-morrow.

France pays to Germany 320,000,000 of thalers.

Alsace and Lorraine, including the Cities of Metz and Nancy, are ceded to the Germans.

The German Army will not enter Paris.

The Emperor WILLIAM leaves on Monday for Berlin.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Recognition by the Pope—The Orleans Princes—Clerical Opposition to the Removal of the Assembly to Paris.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 24.—The Court of Rome has recognized the new Government of France.

The ORLEANS Princes are staying in the Department of the Gironde.

LILLE, Feb. 24.—The clerical party are opposed to the transfer of the Assembly to Paris.

PARIS.

Reported Bribe to Permit the Germans to Enter—The Requisition to be Restored—Trouble Apprehended—The City Quiet.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 24.—Paris is quiet. M. THIERS is expected here today.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Brussels *Nord* says that Count VON BISMARCK hints at the restoration of the Paris impost of two hundred millions of francs if no hostile manifestations are made during the passage of the Germans through that city.

A letter from Paris, 22d, says a conflict is expected should the Germans enter the city. It was believed the Assembly would be convoked on Friday or Saturday of this week.

Probability that the Germans will Forego a Triumphant Entry—The Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 24—via LONDON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—The military authorities here are still unadvised as to the entry of the Prussians into Paris, but the impression is becoming general that the enemy will forego their their triumph.

A rumor is circulating that the Assembly, on leaving Bordeaux, will reassemble at Fontainebleau.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

German Exactions North and South—Liberation of Hostages—The King of Wurtemberg Gone to Versailles—The Germans in the North.

HAVRE, Feb. 24.—The contribution imposed on Alençon remaining unpaid, the Prussians have seized the stocks of merchandise in the principal shops.

The amount of the requisition made by the enemy on Honfleur is 545,000 francs.

BREMEN, Feb. 24.—A telegraphic order received from Versailles directs the immediate liberation of all the French hostages.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Journal de Macon* says that Gen. "PENHOET" has been ordered to dissolve the Garibaldian corps, and to disband the free corps under his command.

A dispatch from Havre says that great indignation is felt at the fact that the Germans have occupied Honfleur, which was stipulated by the armistice to be neutral ground.

A dispatch from Amiens says that unfavorable news has been received from Versailles, and that the German troops are already in motion.

STUTTGART, Feb. 24.—The King of Wurtemberg has gone to Versailles, and will probably be absent until the 5th of March.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Foreign Policy of Great Britain Assailed in the House of Commons by Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Gladstone's Reply—Mr. Odo Russell's Mission Again.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. DISRAELI made a powerful speech on the foreign policy of England. He urged the House to consider the gravity of the Eastern question, and the serious consequences of Russia's repudiation of the treaty of 1856, which it had cost England such sacrifices to make. He said it had been generally believed that Mr. RUSSELL's errand to Versailles was to announce to BISMARCK that England stood ready to join Prussia in opposing Russian repudiation. Now it seems the Government denied that such was the object of Mr. RUSSELL's mission.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied denouncing Mr. DISRAELI's inferences, and expressing surprise that the right honorable gentleman should condescend to heed and repeat the rumors on which they were based. The proposal to estrange Russia at a moment so critical by gratuitous language was simply mad. The Conference would hear Russia's case in all fairness, and act on it with justice.

He declared that there was no truth in the report that a messenger had been sent to Versailles to congratulate the Prussian Princes on their victories.

Mr. GRANT DUFF had before the House the budget for India, which is a highly favorable statement of the financial condition of the country.

The Governor-General of Canada to Return to Ireland—Church Disestablishment in England—Small-Pox in Liverpool—A Brazilian Loan.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Baron LISGAR, (Sir JOHN YOUNG,) now Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Cavan, Ireland.

A crowded meeting was held in London, last evening, in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England. The cases of small-pox are still increasing in Liverpool.

The report of the death of Mlle. SCHNEIDER, the noted French actress, proves unfounded. She is alive and well.

A Brazilian loan of three millions sterling has been introduced in the London market.

The Austrian Tax Levy—Gen. Sheridan in France.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has passed the resolution, submitted by its own Committee, in favor of a levy of taxes for March, although the new Ministry had pressed the adoption of the Government proposal to sanction a tax levy for two months.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 24.—Gen. SHERIDAN, of the United States Army, left Marseilles yesterday evening for this city.

MORE JAPANESE.

Arrival of a Prince and Students in San Francisco—The United States Receive the First Japanese Minister Sent Abroad.

The steamer *Great Republic*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 16th inst., brought a distinguished party of natives of Japan, including a Prince and his full suite, four noblemen and an accredited Minister to our Government, with his attendant officers of Legation. The *Alta* gives the following list of the names of the party:

His Imperial Highness, Fushimi Mitsnomia, Prince of the Imperial family; His Excellency Mr Mori, Chargé d'Affaires to Washington; Mr. Toyamo, Secretary of Legation; Mr. Nana, Assistant Secretary of Legation; Mr. Yatata, attaché of Legation; attachés of the Prince, Higashikuze, Inowe, Yamazaku, Okada, Tasaka, Matsno, Nina; attendants to the officers of the Prince and Legation, Naito, Nakahora, Ikayawa, Hagashi, Aac, Sakura, Oginii. The following are students: Messrs. Kanda, Majorme, Kumazawa, Ikeda, Sagaro, Yamawaki, Oishi, Imaw, Osawa, Arakawa, Osaki, Kitao, Hatakiyama.

The Prince is an uncle of the present Mikado of Japan. The party are all very young and intelligent looking, being between the ages of twelve and twenty-seven years. The Minister is the first one ever sent abroad by the Japanese Government to reside in a foreign country. He has served as member in the National Council at Yeddo, and is a strong leader of the party of progress who now control the Government, and under which it is making rapid strides from despotism to civilization. Mr. MORI, the Minister, speaks English quite well, and converses freely on the changes which his Government is undergoing, and the active measures which are being taken to make her system, both civil and military, accord with those of the great Powers of the world. Already they have established a college at Yeddo, at which there are four American instructors, two English and two French. It is also proposed to establish free schools in all parts of the country.

Among the internal improvements going on is the building of a railroad 360 miles in length; eighteen miles of the road were graded when this party sailed. Another vast change that has been made is, that any one may rise to the office of Prime Minister, if he has the merit and ability to fulfill the duties of the office. The French system has been adopted for the army and the English system for the navy. There are now eight regiments in service wearing the European uniform. The Minister says that the people of Japan feel under more obligations and have more love for the United States Government than any other, on account of friendly feelings exhibited and the opening of its ports. The present Government is pursuing a wise policy in endeavoring to obtain all possible and reliable information as to the mode in which the various departments of the leading nations are carried out. To accomplish this much-desired end the Government sends abroad members of the Imperial family and students. These are all young men, who can the more readily acquire the foreign languages. They are maintained and supported at the expense of the Government, and when they have finished their course of studies, or have accomplished the mission on which they were sent, they return home to give their country the benefit of their experience and education. At the present time there are about two hundred Japanese students in the various colleges and universities of America. About a month since, a party of twenty-two started for Washington for the express purpose of acquainting themselves thoroughly with the workings of the Treasury Department. A brother of the young Prince of this present party, is now in Brooklyn, N. Y., and another brother is to be sent to Russia. The young gentlemen of the party, of whom much is expected by their Government, will proceed to Washington with the Minister, several will remain in New-York, five will go to England to be educated in various branches, and fourteen go to Prussia, nine of whom intend to study medicine. The remaining students are to receive civil, military, naval and mechanical educations.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

STORM IN THE WEST.

A Hurricane in Kansas—Buildings Demolished—Loss $21,000.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Feb. 24.—A terrific thunder storm, accompanied by violent wind, passed over Baxter Springs last night and demolished a number of buildings, including an unfinished Presbyterian Church, and a large two-story building. The ruins, which subsequently caught fire, now burned, together with the adjacent store of ARTHUR & DOIGLER. The total loss is about $21,000. No insurance.

High Wind at Cleveland—Gable of a School-House Blown Down—Panic Among the Children.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The entire front gable end of the brick school-house, at the corner of Bridget and Kentucky streets, was blown in this morning, reducing that part of the building to a mass of ruins. The school was in session at the time, the scholars numbering between 100 and 200. The panic among the children was fearful, but fortunately none were killed and but two injured. Several minor accidents have occurred during the day, caused by the high wind.

A Tornado at Jefferson City—Buildings Unroofed—One Man Fatally Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—A tornado passed over Jefferson City last night, lasting about thirty minutes. Portions of the Penitentiary were unroofed, and part of the walls was blown down, injuring the engine-room so much that work must be stopped in the shops operated by steam. The damage on the buildings is about fifteen thousand dollars. The roofs of the Lincoln Institute and other buildings were partially removed, and considerable other damage was done. The guard at the Penitentiary was severely and perhaps fatally injured by falling timbers.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Smuggling Opium—J. Ross Browne En Route for England—The Recent Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Officers FINNEGAN and DRISCOLL, of the Harbor Police, have been convicted in the United States Circuit Court of smuggling opium from the China steamers....J. ROSS BROWNE, late Minister of the United States to China, left overland, yesterday, for England and Germany....The steamers *Tabor* and *Orizaba* were blown out to sea from San Perdo three times, and finally sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

Postponement of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held in this city, today, to consider a proposition for the postponement of the State Convention in Harrisburg for the nomination of candidates for the positions of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General. It was stated that it was probable it would be necessary to nominate an additional number of Judges, and that, if the bill now before the Legislature looking to amendment of the State Constitution should be passed, it would be necessary to nominate delegates to the Constitutional Convention. For these reasons, after a full consultation, it was unanimously voted that the time for the assembling of the Convention be postponed from the 10th of March to the 17th of May next.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Col. WHITLEY has arrested a notorious gang of counterfeiters, who made their head-quarters in Boston but dealt in counterfeit money in various parts of New-England. Three of the ringleaders were taken into custody this evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—By a collision on the Jackson Road Wednesday night two engines and tenders were smashed, but it is reported that nobody was hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—GEO. E. BLAKE, the oldest music publisher in the United States, died this morning at his residence in Sixth-street, above Chestnut-street, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Feb. 24, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.20	54	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.02	50	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	29.81	49	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.72	41	S. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Charleston	30.28	58	..	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.69	16	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	30.04	39	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	30.07	53	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.98	44	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	29.53	27	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.86	40	S. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.89	21	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.02	45	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Key West	30.19	72	E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.14	57	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.22	60	..	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.95	35	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala	30.16	65	S.	....	Fair.
Nashville	30.08	62	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.10	68	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	29.90	47	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.30	30	..	Calm.	Fair.
Oswego	29.61	49	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.95	52	S. W.	....	Fair.
Pittsburg	29.98	61	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.75	41	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.74	47	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.53	57	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.26	57	..	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	46	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.02	30	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O	29.96	42	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	29.93	48	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N.C	30.26	58	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.16	60	S.	Very brisk.	Clear.
New-London	29.82	44	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washington	23.57	33	S. W.	Gale.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

The Weather on Mount Washington—A Thaw.

SUMMIT, Mount Washington, Feb. 24.—Observations taken at 7 P. M. Barometer, 23.57 being a change of .33; thermometer 33°, being a change of plus 10°; relative humidity, .89; direction of wind, south south-west; velocity of wind 60 miles per hour. Both barometer and thermometer have been higher during the past two days than at any time during this month. This morning it commenced to rain, the thermometer indicating 35°. The clouds passed off the mountain at 11 A. M., but by 12 M. the Summit was covered again, and is still covered. Every particle of snow and ice has thowed off the depot, and also from the roof of the Tip-top and Summit Houses. The trestle-work of the railway is entirely free of ice in the upper part of the mountain.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The steam-ship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Feb. 11, and Queenstown 12th, via Halifax 22d, reached this port this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Movements of the British Members of the Joint High Commission.

Onslaught of the Democrats of the Senate Upon the Enforcement Act.

Talking Against Time—Gen. Butler's Kuklux Bill—Fate of the Southern Pacific Bill Problematical—The Government and the Union Pacific—Text of the New Steam-Boat Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The English members of the Joint High Commission visited the State Department this morning and were introduced to Mr. FISH by Sir EDWARD THORNTON. An informal and entirely personal conversation ensued. They will be introduced to the President to-morrow by Mr. FISH. A preliminary meeting will probably be held on Monday next, but they will not organize regularly for work until the arrival of Messrs. MACDONALD, NORTHCOTE and HOAR. There seems to be an impression that the sessions and discussions of the Commission are to be open, and an impudent fellow, today, asked to be furnished with facilities for reporting them.

GEN. BUTLER'S KUKLUX BILL.

A determined effort will be made by Gen. BUTLER and some of the Southern members to pass, at the present session, what is known as the Kuklux bill now before the Reconstruction Committee, which was introduced into the House by Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, but it is understood, written by Gen. BUTLER. The bill is deemed very objectionable in some repects, and though some action may have to be taken by Congress to reach the causes of Southern troubles, many people deem it premature to take such action before the Senate Committee, now investigating outrages at the South, have made a report.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The fate of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill is problematical. Some of its friends in the Senate unhesitatingly say that, if they cannot have the bill as it passed the Senate, they do not want it at all; they will probably have to accept the latter contingency unless they yield their preferences. Their objection to Mr. WHEELER's substitute is that it is a Northern road with Northern connections, Northern officers, a Northern gauge, &c. Mr. WHEELER adheres to the position that the Government has no aid to give to a Southern road, that its aid must be to a national road, with connections for both North and South, and that the Government dare not, in the face of its experiences during the past ten years, give aid to a road which shall discriminate unduly in favor of any section of the country at the expense of other sections. The statement that the road has a northern gauge is not sustained by any facts beyond the provision which authorizes the Company to establish a uniform gauge. This would probably lead the Company to adopt a gauge to conform with their most important Northern connections; hence the opposition from the Southern interests. A Conference Committee will probably be agreed upon to-morrow.

NEW ROUTE FROM WASHINGTON TO RICHMOND.

Gentlemen who arrived here from Richmond this morning represent much rejoicing there at the passage through the Legislature of the bill granting to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a charter for a line of road from Washington to Richmond. It was bitterly opposed by some rival railroad interests centering at Norfolk, and by the anti-progressive Yankee-hating dog-in-the-manger part of Virginia people, which element is growing smaller every day. It is regarded as a triumph of the more liberal element in the business and politics of Virginia. This result insures the opening of the new route between Washington and Baltimore during the coming Summer.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNION PACIFIC.

Senator CARPENTER today submitted in the Senate the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee regarding the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to retain all the compensation for services rendered for the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad, to apply on the interest of the bonds given to aid in its construction. The Committee decide that only one-half this compensation can be retained by the Secretary. The report is marked by the ability that characterizes all the decisions emanating from the same source, and is very interesting. Mr. EDMUNDS expressed his dissent to the conclusion of the majority of the Committee, but did not present a minority report. Mr. STEWART, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, made a report showing the saving to the Government in the cost of transportation by the building of roads, and recommending that all Government freight be transported by that route, in which case the retention of half the compensation will be sufficient to pay all the interest.

SENATOR SPRAGUE AND COTTON.

In the early part of next week Mr. THURMAN, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed some time ago to investigate the charges against Senator SPRAGUE of illicit traffic in cotton during the rebellion, will present to the Senate a report from the Committee. The report will show that, although no peremptory summons of witnesses has been issued, those who made the charges have been invited to appear and furnish evidence in proof, and that they have not made use of the opportunity. Further, the papers before the Committee bearing on the case furnish no evidence of Mr. SPRAGUE's having had any improper connection with the cotton trade, but quite the reverse. What will not be shown in the report is, that those who made the charges do not profess, privately, to believe them, or at least that the Senator was responsible for the questionable manner in which the man HOYT carried on the business of which he had secured charge by deception and cheating. The evidence shows that the parties employing HOYT were deceived from the beginning and lost all they invested. In accordance with the evidence, the Committee will report that the charges have not been sustained.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

After the Indian Appropriation bill was finished by the Senate last evening, Mr. CONKLING moved to take up the House bill making amendments to the Enforcement act passed last session. The motion was opposed by the Democrats with all their might, and Messrs. CASSERLY and THURMAN went so far as to refuse to vote in order to destroy a quorum. But it was no use; some absent Senators were invited in, the quorum was made up, and at 11½ o'clock the bill was taken up and the Senate adjourned. It consequently came before the Senate at the close of the morning hour today, instead of the Post-office Appropriation bill. The Democrats are determined to fight it to the last, and have declared their intention to talk till the 4th of March if need be to prevent action. Mr. VICKERS led off, declaiming, of course, against the unconstitutionality of the General Government interfering in State elections. Mr. JOHNSTON moved an amendment, and made his motion a peg on which to hang a long speech. SAULSBURY came in to take his part in the talk against time, though he has scarcely been in his seat for a week. Mr. DAVIS was resting as a reserve, and can be depended on to speak as many hours as he can keep awake. The Republican members are sparing their strength by lounging in the cloak and committee rooms, where they can be easily found when needed to vote; and if their pluck lasts, they can hold a continuous session for a week. There were some indications toward dark that the Democratic back would break, but they proved delusive. The final result will be of interest to note, but the meaningless flow of words preceding it will cause nothing but weariness. When it will all end cannot be anticipated.

SENATOR MILLER, OF GEORGIA.

The House yesterday concurred in the Senate resolution admitting Dr. MILLER, of Georgia, to a seat, and it was signed by the President and returned to Congress today. Dr. MILLER was immediately sworn in, taking the same oath as Mr. HILL took, according to the provision of the resolution. He will be a Senator for only eight days, as his term expires with the present Congress.

THE OMNIBUS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House was, today, wholly engaged on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and passed upon nearly half its items. The item giving Massachusetts $230,100 as reimbursement for expenses on account of coast defenses, was stricken out on a point of order as not germane to the bill. Mr. BROOKS made his usual point on interference in elections, by moving a proviso to the paragraph appropriating two millions of dollars for the expenses of the Courts, to the effect that no portion of it should be used for interfering in elections. Of course it was not adopted. There was the usual factious opposition to the items for the charities of the District of Columbia, which ended in their being all passed. There arose a spicy debate on the item paying JOSEPH S. WILSON, Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, $10,000 for collecting the valuable museum now connected with that office. It was supported by some of the strongest men in the House, and Mr. KELSEY's motion to strike it out was not agreed to.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed CALEB C. NORVELL, Esq., financial editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, as advertising agent for the new Government loan.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The fifth regular meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in Cincinnati on the 6th and 7th of April, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Col. JOHN W. NOBLE, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, will deliver the annual address. The notice is signed by Gen. SHERMAN, who says that any officer who has any time served with honor in the Army and Department of the Tennessee, is, by the constitution, entitled to a membership, and that all such, as well as members of kindred societies, are cordially invited to attend.

DISPOSITION OF THE SUBSIDY BILLS.

The Senate today indefinitely postponed the bill providing for lines of steamers for the conveyance of mails and emigrant passengers between New-York and Europe; the bill to establish a line of American steam-ships between the United States and Europe; the bill establishing a steam-ship line between New-York and Antwerp, and the bill providing for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamships between New-York, Copenhagen, or other Scandinavian ports; the bill to encourage the building of steam-ships in the United States by providing all materials used in constructing and fitting out steam-ships to be released from all dues payable to the United States, whether Customs or internal revenue; also the bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese to the United States, the bill to abolish the office of Naval Officer, the bill requiring passenger vessels to be provided with a detaching apparatus, and the bill relating to ocean telegraphs, one of the provisions giving a general permission to lay cables in any of the waters of the United States.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

W. A. Farling to be Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service; John C. Witcher to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of West Virginia; Robert Clarke to be Assessor of the First District of Georgia; Cornelius Hedges to be United States Attorney for Montana; Charles K. Yoney to be Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy; George C. Drinen to be Second Assistant Engineer in the United States Army; Joshua Bishop to be Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy.

INTEREST ON RAILROAD BONDS.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the Payment of Interest on Bonds Issued in Aid of Railroads—Case of the Union Pacific Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Senator CARPENTER made a report today from the Committee on the Judiciary, who were authorized by a resolution in December last to inquire and report whether the railroad companies which have received aid in bonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse the United States for the interest paid on such bonds before the maturity of the principal thereof, and if so what legislation, if any, is necessary to compel such reimbursement; and by a resolution of Feb. 16, 1871, were instructed to inquire and report as to the right of the Treasury Department to retain all the compensation for services rendered for the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches to apply on the interest of the bonds issued by the United States to aid in the construction of said roads.

The report commences by citing the fifth section of the act of 1864, upon which the question arises, and construes the effect of that section to require the railroad companies to repay the bonds and interest not absolutely and in the ordinary course of business, but as hereinafter the act provided. It also provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may take possession of the mortgaged premises on the refusal of the company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, in accordance with the provisions of this act. But as this section neither provides for the manner in which the principal and interest shall be paid, nor the manner in which said bonds or any part of them shall be redeemed, we must look elsewhere in the act for such provision. We find it in section 6, as follows:

SEC. 6. That the grants aforesaid—that is, the grant of lands and the grant of bonds—are made upon condition that said Company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops and munitions of war, supplies and public stores, upon said railroad for the Government, whenever required to do so by any Department thereof, and that the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid; and all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and the interest, until the whole amount is fully paid. Said Company may also pay the United States, wholly or in part, in the same or other bonds, Treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States to be allowed at par, and after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per cent. of the net earnings of said road shall be annually applied to the payment thereof.

In other words, the preceding section, in saying that a mortgage shall be created to secure payment as hereinafter provided, and that the Secretary may seize the road if the Company shall make default in redeeming the bonds or any part of them, in accordance with the provisions of this act, refers to the sixth section, which declares when and how the payment secured by the mortgage shall be made, and how the bonds shall be redeemed. Turning to that section, we read as follows:

First—Said Company shall pay said bonds at maturity.

That is, said Company shall pay said bonds in thirty years from their date, because then the bonds mature. In common speech and in legal language, a bond matures when the principal or some part of it falls due. A coupon bond is not matured or past due when its first coupon is due. A bond with overdue coupons attached, if the principal sum be not due, is still a negotiable investment, and the statute of limitations does not begin to run even upon the first coupon until the bond itself—that is, the principal sum secured by the bond—becomes due. There is, therefore, no analogy between such a bond and a note or contract where the principal sum is payable by installments. City *vs.* Lamson, 9 Wall, 477. When, therefore, an act of Congress refers to the maturity of a bond, it must be construed to mean the time when the principal sum secured by the bond falls due. This would be the legal effect of a collateral undertaking by A to pay to B the amount of C's bond, if C failed to pay it at its maturity. It could mean nothing else, because the bond does not mature until the principal sums fall due.

The opinion of Judge NELSON in City *vs.* LAMSON, in the Supreme Court of the United States, is then quoted, showing that a coupon is not an independent instrument, but is a mere incident of the bond, and evidence only of the covenant to pay interest in the body of the bond, adopted for mere purposes of convenience. The report then continues: What is true of a coupon bond would be true of a registered bond, as the bonds issued in aid of this road are understood to have been; therefore the provision—said company shall pay said bonds—binds the company to pay not only the principal sums but the interest thereon. But when is the Company to make this payment of principal and interest? By the express language before quoted from the act—said Company shall pay said bonds at maturity; that is, at the maturity of the bonds the Company shall pay all that the bonds call for, or in yet other words, in thirty years from the date of the bonds the Company shall pay to the United States the principal and interest represented by the bonds. Had it been the intention of Congress to require the Company to pay the interest as it should become due the act should have read: "Said Company shall pay said bonds at maturity, *and the interest thereon as it shall become due.*"

It may be said that the Company being required to pay the bonds at maturity, and the bonds themselves calling for payment of interest, the bond must be considered to be matured to the extent of the coupon past due.

But this has before been shown to be unsound. If, when a year's interest falls due, the bond could be considered as matured *pro tanto*, then, of course, the statute of limitation would commence running upon the bond, in so far as it represents such interest, which, as already seen, is not the case.

The word "maturity" relates only to the principal sum. This is the law even in relation to promissory notes. A note payable in twenty years, interest payable annually, is not barred by the statute of limitations as to any part of the interest until six years after the principal sum falls due. This view is consistent with, if not strengthened by, the phraseology of the fifth section, which creates a mortgage to secure the repayment of the bonds, together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States, and which shall have been paid when manifested at the time when the Company is compelled to pay the bonds. Had it been intended to compel the Company to pay the interest on the bonds as it should become due, the most natural phraseology to express that intention would have been, "the mortgage shall secure the repayment of said bonds together with all interest thereon as the same shall become due; but the phrase is, "together, with all interest thereon, *which shall have been paid by the United States.*" Which seems simply that the United States was first to pay the interest, as it was bound to buy their bonds, and that the Company must repay it at the maturity of the bonds.

After citing several other legal authorities, the report refers to the proceedings in Congress at the passage of the act of 1862, and says:

Assuming, then, that it is proper in this case to search for the meaning of this act, outside its language, the proceedings in Congress will be found entirely conclusive. While the bill was before the Senate Mr. COLLAMER, who had evidently scanned it with a professional eye, and whose opinion of the proper construction of an act is respectable authority, moved to strike out in the fifth section the words "as hereinafter provided," and also the words "when required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of this act," and in support of his amendment, which probably would have made the bill what it is now claimed to be, a bill imposing an absolute obligation upon the Company to pay the principal of these bonds, and the interest as it accrued in money. He said: "This bill carries the idea, and in this section provides for the repayment of this loan, as gentlemen call it." In a subsequent section it is provided: *That the payment shall be made in the carrying the mails supplies and military stores for the Government at fair prices, and also that five per cent. of the net proceeds or gains shall be set apart for the Government.*

That is all the provision there is in the bill for the payment. There is a security attempted to be given in this section. It provides, beginning at the thirteenth line—" and to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said Company, together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States. There shall be a lien on the line of the road (the language is) as hereinafter provided."

The only provision is setting apart five per cent. of the net proceeds. So that if you leave in these words, you have really nothing as a security for your bonds, unless you get your pay in the carrying of the mails, &c.; and if you do not get that service it goes for nothing. *The repayment is to be as in hereinafter provided, and the subsequent provisions is for carrying the mails and Government supplies.*

The debates and action of both Houses are further quoted to show that the construction of the act, now claimed by the Government, is different from the intention of Congress.

The following amendment from the act of 1864 is thus quoted:

Only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by the said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said roads."

It is a well-settled rule of construction that statutes in *pari materia* are to be construed together, and the provisions of one may be referred to for the explanation of provisions in the other, bearing in mind that Congress, by the former act, designed to encourage the investment of capital in this work, and that the act of 1864, as appears from all its provisions, was intended to be yet more favorable to the Company. The provision above quoted can be understood in no other sense than that Congress intended to relieve the Company from applying more than half of the compensation for services to the payment of bonds, and that the other half should be paid to the Company. What possible benefit would this have been to the Company if the Company was bound to pay that and a much larger sum immediately back to the Government to satisfy accruing interest on the bonds? It is evident from the statutes themselves that the Company is not bound to make any payment in money on account of these bonds, except the five per cent. of net proceeds, until the maturity of said bonds, thirty years from their date, and it is equally evident from the debates in both Houses of Congress, when these acts were passed, that it was the intention of Congress so to frame them as to accomplish such a result.

Therefore, in response to the resolutions of the Senate, it must be answered:

First—That the Companies were not lawfully bound to reimburse the Government any interest paid by the Government on these bonds until the maturity of the principal of said bonds, except that one-half of the compensation for services for the Government may be retained by Government, and five per cent. of the net proceeds of the roads must also be annually applied to the payments of said bonds and the interest thereon appropriated; and,

Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury has no right to withhold from the Company more than one-half of the compensation due the Company for services performed for the Government.

The second of the above answers is a mere corollary from the first, but whether the first be correct or incorrect, whether the Company is bound now to pay to the Government the interest it has paid on these lands, nevertheless, the Secretary of the Treasury cannot violate an express statute to enforce payment. The statute declares in so many words that only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said Companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said roads. It would be bold dealing with the statute to say that the Secretary of the Treasury may require what an act of Congress says shall not be required. It may be said that conceding the liability of the Company now to pay the interest, equity would force a set off, and the Company ought not to receive from the Government what the Government is entitled immediately to recover back from the Company. To this it is sufficient answer that any right of the Government against its debtor may be released by act of Congress, and when Congress has declared that the application of "only one-half" of this sum shall be required, the Secretary of the Treasury cannot fall back upon the common law, or, by a pretended exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity, violate the statute and say that the whole sum shall be so applied. Your Committee were not called upon to criticise the wisdom of those acts of Congress, but to answer as to their true construction, and in discharging this duty the Committee is obliged to report the law as it is, without regard to what they might desire it to be. It is proper, however, to suggest that the Company is clearly bound to keep its road in repair and in use, and any failure of the Company in this respect would authorize the Government to take possession of the road.

The refusal of the Company to perform the services for the Government provided for by the sixth section, or to appropriate five per cent. of its net proceeds, would also authorize the Government to take possession. But, while the Company shall continue to comply with the requirements, the Government, if it has not all the security it might desire, has all it ever stipulated for and has no right to complain. And, at the maturity of the bonds, if the Company fails to pay the principal and interest, the Government may take possession of the road, which the Company, in the meantime, must keep in use and repair.

THE STEAM-BOAT BILL.

The New Bill Passed by Congress—Main Features of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Steam-boat bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress, and awaits the President's signature, is more careful and stringent than any one of a similar character heretofore enacted.

No license, register or enrollment is to be granted until satisfactory evidence be produced that all the provisions of this act have been complied with. Among other provisions, steamers are required to be provided with suitable pipes and valves attached to the boiler, to convey steam to the hold and the different compartments thereof to extinguish fire. Stoves are to be securely fastened, and all woodwork and other ignitible substances about the boilers, chimneys, cook-houses, and stove-pipes exposed to ignition shall be thoroughly shielded by some incombustible material. Steam-pumps, or equivalent apparatus, for throwing water, to be kept at all times. Loose hay, cotton, benzine, powder, and like dangerous articles are to be placed beyond danger by fire from the machinery. Watchmen are to be kept in the cabin and on each deck to guard against or give alarm of fire. A life-preserver for every cabin passenger to be provided, and a good life-preserver or float for each deck or other class passenger to be kept in readiness for immediate use. Buckets filled with water always to be in readiness. Every steam-boat carrying passengers on the main deck, shall be provided with permanent stairways and other sufficient means convenient to such passengers for their escape to the upper deck in case of the vessel's sinking, or other accident endangering life, &c. In addition to wire tiller-ropes, or iron rods, or chains, the hulls, boilers, and other machinery are to be thoroughly inspected. Captains are to be examined as to their character and skill. If they can safely be trusted with a command, a license shall be granted them. The qualifications of a chief mate, engineer and pilot shall be subject to a similar examination by the local Boards of Inspectors. In order to carry this act fully into execution, the ten supervising inspectors now in office are to be continued in commission. Twelve months after the passage of this act, every iron or steel plate used in the construction of steam-boat boilers, and which shall be subject to a tensile strain, shall be inspected to ascertain its strength, homogeneousness, toughness and ability to withstand the effect of repeated heating and casting. None other to be used. Adequate provision shall be made to prevent sparks or flame from being driven back from the fire doors into the vessel. Other provisions are made to guard against danger, including the stoppage of vessels, display of signal lights, &c. In the case of loss or accident to personal property, owing to non-compliance with the law, passengers are to recover damages by suit. Every sea-going steamer and every steamer navigating the great northern or north-western lakes and carrying passengers, the building of which shall be completed after six months from the passage of this act, shall have not less than three water-tight cross bulkheads, to be made of iron plates sustained upon suitable frame-work and properly secured to the hull of the vessel. Any captain, engineer, or pilot, or other person, employed in any steam-boat or vessel, by whose misconduct, negligence or inattention to his or their respective duties in such vessel the life of any person shall be destroyed, or in consequence of fraud, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law by any owner, or inspector, or other public officer, the life of any person shall be destroyed, he or they shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon conviction thereof before any Circuit Court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years. The hull and boilers of every ferry-boat, canal-boat, yacht, or other small craft of like character, propelled by steam, shall be inspected under the provisions of this act, and such other provisions of law for the better security of life as may be applicable to such vessels shall, by the rules and regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, be required before a certificate of inspection shall be granted, and no such vessel shall be navigated without a licensed engineer and a licensed pilot. In addition to the local Board of Inspection now appointed by law, there shall be a local board appointed for the District of Puget Sound, Milwaukee, Albany, New-York, Apalachicola, Evansville, Indiana, Huron, Michigan and Marquette, the President to appoint a supervising Inspector-General by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All acts for the better security of the lives of passengers on steam-boats are repealed. Provision is also made for the salaries of officers, and fines and penalties prescribed for the infraction of the law.

HAYTI.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Capture the Arsenal—Gallant Defense of the Garrison—The Hornet Still Watched by the Spaniards—The Coffee Crop a Failure—A British Vessel as a Haytian Man-of-War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871.

On the night of the 3d a desperate attempt was made by a band of desperadoes to capture the arsenal, with, it is supposed, the ultimate view of overthrowing the Government. Shouting "Down with the Cacos," they surprised the guard, and drove them from the Arsenal, and for a few moments were masters of the situation. But reinforcements quickly arrived, with the Minister of War at their head, and after a short fight the attacking party were driven away. Several of them were captured with arms in their hands. They will be tried, and, if found guilty, will be at once shot. It is scarcely possible that the attacking party could have been actuated by any other motive than the hope of plunder, although they were well armed, and were found with implements for breaking in the doors of the Arsenal which were identified as having been the property of the enemies of the Government. After the first alarm the guard rallied, and although the officer in charge, Lieut. AULURI GUE, was wounded seriously by a bayonet thrust, he gallantly maintained his post and held the insurgents at bay until reinforcements arrived. President SAGET and the Secretary of State have addressed official circulars to the public embracing the foregoing particulars, and assuring them of the firm determination of the Government to maintain order.

THE HORNET.

The *Hornet* is still in port, watched by the Spanish steamer *Isabella Catolica*, which, however, is shortly to be relieved by two other vessels. The *Hornet* will be unable to leave port, although her papers were examined by Admiral LEE, at the request of the Spanish Consul, and were found to be quite regular. This is considered an outrage, as Port-au-Prince is a neutral port. The crew of the *Hornet* left here by the *Quaker City*, now called the *Republic*, for New-York, and the Captain intends following them very shortly.

FAILURE OF THE COFFEE CROP.

The coffee crop has proved almost an entire failure, owing to the heavy rains that have prevailed.

CHANGE OF COLORS.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which, for some time, sailed under the American and British flags, has again hoisted the Haytian colors as a man-of-war.

Ball of the Mutual Base-Ball Club.

The annual ball of the Mutual Base-ball Club was given last evening at Irving Hall, and was well attended by a number of our City magnates, who, on the various Committees, did all in their power to enhance the pleasure of their guests. Among the many ladies in elegant toilets present were Mrs. John I. Blair, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. P. Reed, Mrs. Williams, Miss Henderson, Mrs. S. Harris, Mrs. Scuely, Mrs. B. Kenny, Miss Mary Blakie, Mrs. E. G. Young, and Miss Williams. The programme of dancing was long and varied, and both the promenade and dancing bands chose the liveliest music from their repertoires. Festivities were prolonged to nearly dawn, and the numerous guests departed conscious of having spent a very enjoyable evening.

The Peace News in the City.

The news of a treaty of peace between France and Germany, notwithstanding the late hour in the day at which the brief dispatch announcing it was received, spread rapidly among all classes of our citizens. The Germans and their sympathizers were of course jubilant at the terms of the treaty, and the French and their friends despondent to a degree. The German preparations for a grand peace jubilee are making satisfactory progress.

Personal.

Boris Danzas, Secretary of the Russian Legation, and Francis B. Hayes, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Gov. J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Gen. B. S. Roberts, of the U. S. Army; Hon. H. G. Fant, of Washington; Hon. J. L. Flagg, of Troy, and Hon. H. R. Selden, of Rochester, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Adjt.-Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Boston; Hon. C. W. Kendall, of Nevada; Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Hon. James Putnam, of Iowa; Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; Hon. W. H. Bristol and James Tillinghast, of Albany, and P. N. Kellogg, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Gen. De Russy, of the United States Army; Lieut.-Commander Lewis, of the United States Navy, and Hon. Henry Waldron, of Michigan, are at the Astor House. Hon. Thomas J. Lyon and Col. Burrell, of New-Jersey; Hon. W. G. Spencer, of Philadelphia, and E. Bradley, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. Brigham, of Savannah, and C. A. Gosnell, of England, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Frank Wood, Esq., of Hoosick Falls, and G. Peacock, of Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Western alumni of Bowdoin College had a reunion in Chicago on Tuesday night.

Dr. JOSEPH PALMER, the necrologist of Harvard College, is seriously ill.

Ex-Mayor SHURTLEFF and others, of Boston, have bought a portrait of ANSON BURLINGAME, intending to present it to the city.

That "ghost" is still annoying the clergymen in Buchanan, Va., and remains as great a mystery as ever.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary on Thursday night.

The Republicans of New-Hampshire will begin their campaign-speaking next Monday night, and keep it up till the eve of the election.

Hon. WM. B. SMALL, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of New-Hampshire, is rapidly recovering from his illness.

Capt. THOMAS OWENS, of Arkansas, says he served four years in the Confederate Army and was paid $24 in Confederate money for it.

That street in Peoria, Ill., which about a year ago was called Turtle-Dove-avenue, on account of the number of newly-married couples living in it, is now known as Nursery-row.

CHARLES CARTER, of Windsor Locks, has been ordered by the Connecticut Superior Court to pay $2,000 for slandering a New-Haven man and his wife.

Petersburg, Va., had a $100,000 fire on Tuesday night. Wednesday morning the people were unanimously of the opinion that the city needs a steam fire-engine.

A Georgia paper tells with much glee how two Louisiana "ladies" grossly insulted Gen. LONGSTREET at a hotel table in New-Orleans, because he has accepted the results of the war and is now loyal to the Government.

A Jerseyman exhibits with rare pride to his most intimate friends a tray on which Mrs. RICHMOND carried to Gen. WASHINGTON his breakfast, as he was sitting on horseback in Trenton before leaving for Princeton.

Both Houses of the West Virginia Legislature have adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners to treat with Virginia on the subject of its State debt and West Virginia's liability for a portion of it.

Hon. LEE CLAFLIN, father of Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, who died on Thursday, was one of the oldest shoe-manufacturers in the State, and was remarkable for his enterprise, industry, benevolence and integrity. He was seventy-nine years old.

An Indiana Democrat announces that Hon. W. H. HOLMAN is to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of his State, and Hon. D. W. VOORHEES for the Senate, while Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS will have the entire Indiana delegation in his favor for President, in the next Democratic National Convention.

A bar-tender in Philadelphia cruelly marked a cross on the foreheads of four little boot-blacks on Ash Wednesday, telling them after he had learned by inquiry that they were Catholics, that it was done with some ashes he had received direct from the Pope. He has been bound over for trial.

The Superintendent of the public schools in Boston reports that the precise ratio of the average number of pupils belonging to all the day schools to the whole school population in that city is seventy-six and four-tenths per cent., and that this is a higher percentage than can be shown by any other large city in the country.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature to relieve bequests made for public, religious, charitable, or educational purposes from the payment of collateral inheritance tax, and a Philadelphia paper thinks it ought to pass even if by such action the ability of the Register of Wills to purchase brown-stone mansions and diamonds should be somewhat restricted.

Hon. THOMAS H. SELBY is urged by the San Francisco *Alta* for the Republican nomination for Governor of California. It says that his record is the record of glowing furnaces, puffing smoke-stacks, contented and well-paid industry and prosperity, and that it is by such men that the foundations of States are laid broad and deep.

A young man in Middlebury, Md., whose store had been robbed, nicely fixed a spring gun for the benefit of the burglars, should they return; but, unhappily, meeting an old customer on his way home, who wished to get something from the store, he went back and thoughtlessly opened the door. He died the next morning.

GEORGE COFFING, of Salisbury, has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Connecticut, although he expressed his unwillingness that his name should be used in the Convention. The Bridgeport *Standard* says that he is a man in every way worthy of support, and that he can be elected.

A bridegroom in Monroe, Wis., discharged a gun into a crowd of boys who had come to serenade him and his bride, and learned the next morning that he had instantly killed one of his new brothers-in-law, besides seriously wounding two other persons. He gave himself up to the Police, and claims that he thought the gun was not loaded, and only intended to frighten the boys.

An Eastern paper, speaking of "poor JACK MAGRUDER," says that when he drove to the battle-field in kid gloves behind a pair of fast trotters, he did nothing out of character. Eccentricity was one of his strongest points, and his thoroughly genial heart, his free generosity and his hearty friendship readily excused his idiosyncracies with all who knew him. He was the soul of conviviality, a lion among the ladies, and a military exquisite.

Portland, Maine, is very happy. It has three European steamers loading there, and steamers, too, that draw twenty-three feet of water, and yet come right up to its wharves. And as freight enough has accumulated there for two more, the little city turns exultingly to Boston, and asks why it should sneeze at the "natural sea-port," when it cannot find freight enough to run one steamer a week.

The publishers of the Albany *Evening Journal* have issued their Almanac for 1871. For the use of politicians and business men it is one of the very best publications of the kind. It gives a large amount of political statistics accurately, a complete statement of the census by counties and States, and the names of the national and State authorities. In matters relating to the State of New-York it is peculiarly full.

One of the cars attached to a train which arrived at Detroit on Tuesday evening, was found to contain a little girl about five years old, to whose cloak was pinned a paper inscribed: "This girl goes to Kendallville, Indiana." No one could be found in the train who knew anything about her, and a lady, en route to her home in Toledo, took the child, expressing her willingness to keep her until her friends were heard from.

Mrs. ESTHER J. AMSDELL has been awarded a divorce from her husband, a wealthy brewer in Albany, and has been granted an alimony of $50,000—$20,000 to be paid down and $30,000 to be secured on bond and mortgage—beside $500 yearly for the support of each of her two children, of whom she retains the custody during their minority. The report of the referee was confirmed on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday a check for the $20,000 was handed to her representative.

At the banquet given him in Louisville, Senator elect STEVENSON said that in no unwary moment would he forget that he should act not at the mere behests of party, but in the interests of the entire country, and that when he came to act for Kentucky it should be for the honor of the whole State, whether Republican or Democratic. We quote further: "Let us forget that we ever had a war. Let every true American heart banish from its receptacle the thought that this country was ever divided. United at home with all the strength that the Constitution has given to the Federal Government, and reserving what the same blessed instrument has given to the States, while poor, distracted Europe is bleeding at every pore, let us still hold out our recuperated free Government as the true type of liberty; and in the family of nations abroad let the clustering glories of the American Republic be the true type now and forever of civilized liberty. And why should it not be so? Let us dispel prejudice, forget the past, gird up our loins for the mighty race that is in store for this young Hercules of America."

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Departure from Hong-Kong—Reception and Speech at the American Consulate.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD arrived at Hong-Kong on the 26th of December, and remained until the 10th of January, when he left for Singapore and Madras. While in Hong-Kong, he held a public reception at the American Consulate. Being introduced by W. BAILEY, our Consul, in a few remarks, he then made the following speech, retaining his seat on account of his infirmity. He said:

MR. CONSUL AND GENTLEMEN: The questions which engaged the American people at the time to which you have too kindly referred, (the time when Mr. SEWARD led public opinion with respect to the abolition of slavery,) were two, namely, first, the elimination of slavery from the United States; and, secondly, the saving of the Union of the States which constitute the American Republic. Both these questions have at last been decided for the right, after a fearful civil war. I think there is not living a man on this round earth who was among the rebels or enemies of the State who now regrets that adjustment. Our great statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, foresaw only the struggle, and expressed his earnest wish that his dying eyes might not close on a dismembered, a disunited, a belligerent Republic. For us who have survived both him and the struggle there appears a brighter and more glorious prospect. It is the spread of the civilization of Western nations over the whole American Continent, connecting with it, by absolute necessity the regeneration of the Pacific coast. This is the great work which is to be accomplished under the auspices of the United States of America, happily with the approbation of all the nations of Europe. The first Emperor of the French invented the modern empire as an engine of war; the second dedicated it to peace. Happily for mankind, it failed for both purposes. On the other hand, we, who have studied the course of events, know full well that the republic, that is to say, the modern republic of our own day, our own experience is everywhere and always, "Peace on earth and good will toward men." Holding that this fact is clearly established, and in the conviction which we have, also, that this great problem directly concerns two of the great continents, and indirectly involves the interests of all mankind, I have attempted to study the probable working out of this problem of modern civilization. I have heretofore traveled over the American Pacific coast to mark its working, and with this simple object am now observing Asiatic countries. I will not fatigue you with political speaking, which would be out of place, but I may say one or two things without disloyalty to my own country, or to the Empire under which I stand, or unfriendly to any other nation. I would say briefly this: that I do not undervalue missionary laborers in China, but I look for the practical advancement of civilization in China chiefly to commerce—commerce across the Pacific Ocean, commerce by steam across the American Continent and across the Atlantic Ocean. Notwithstanding all the doubts I see and hear expressed, I regard that commerce as now firmly established and secure. No foothold it has ever gained can be lost. It is continuous. It is guaranteed by the necessities of both continents, and by the enlightened policy of all Western nations. Say what they may the whole world cannot prevent this commerce from regenerating China and Japan. There is no measure to its expansion and enlargement, because a trade that is firmly established must be destined to great increase. The free emigration of the Chinese to the American and other foreign continents is the essential element of that trade and commerce. Chinese emigration to the American continent will tend to increase the wealth and strength of all Western nations; while, at the same time, the removal of the surplus population of China will tend much to take away the obstructions which now impede the introduction into China of art, science, morality, religion. No one wants permission in China to make or sell any fabric that can be produced cheaper here, and the making of which is necessary for the support of the Chinese people. This seems to be laid down in the policy of the United States, which it has been attempted to maintain on its own foundation. It has one thing of its own—the practice of equal and exact justice toward China and the Chinese. When that shall have been completed, and we are able to show ourselves willing to render justice, it will be in our right to make increased demands for an extension of commercial facilities. The railroads, a telegraph, a free Press, all may be attained by foreign nations who are just to China, and who leave mankind to decide. It is said that progress here seems slow, but I always find that events progress faster than we can keep up with them. I have just come from Japan, and say, with confidence, that the state of affairs in China today, is not one whit more discouraging than it seemed to be in Japan eight years ago, and nobody now distrusts Japan. But I must not enlarge. I beg to express my acknowledgment for the kindness which I have received in Hong Kong and Canton, which has not been exceeded anywhere. I shall wish for nothing happier than to a share in the regeneration of China, with which you have identified your fortunes, and I pray God that those fortunes may be successful. I shall carry to my home a pleasing remembrance of this day, which shall last as long as I live.

MR. SEWARD IN THE NORTH.

The following correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and WAN-TSIANG, the distinguished Chinese statesman, is published in the Shanghai *News Letter*:

UNITED STATES LEGATION, PEKIN, Nov. 8, 1870.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Having arrived at Pekin, on a journey through the East, I have had an earnest desire to obtain the advantages of an acquaintance with the statesman who has figured so long and eminently in the Chinese Empire. I learn with sincere sorrow of your illness, which has prevented a public meeting with your Excellency at the Office of Foreign Affairs. May I take so great a liberty as to ask that you will allow me to pay my respects to you at your private residence, if the state of your health shall at any time permit.

With distinguished respect, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Excellency WAN-TSIANG.

To this WAN-TSIANG replied in the following terms:

I have had the honor to receive your note. I have long heard of your Excellency's great fame, which for many years has been cherished by all nations, and myself have also exceedingly respected you, and longed for a better acquaintance. Since you have come to this country, its high officers will be still more desirous of seeing and conversing with you; but as for myself, my old malady having returned, I have been obliged to ask for leave of absence, and it was a cause of regret and disappointment that I was unable to meet you on the 7th instant, when you visited the Foreign office.

I have your note of yesterday, in which you propose to yourself the great trouble of coming to see me—a proposal that I shall engrave on my heart and write on my bones. But my residence is mean and small, and its condition would I fear offend you, which would be a matter of deep regret to me; and I have therefore set apart the 11th instant to come and call on you at 1 o'clock P. M., if I am anywise able to do so, when we can converse at length.

I shall be pleased to receive a reply, and avail myself of this occasion to wish that happiness may daily be yours.

CARD OF WAN-TSIANG.

Nov. 9, 1870.

The Attack on Mr. Seward and His Party by Chinese Boys.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 17.

The *North China Herald* relates that when Mr. SEWARD and his party were returning from a visit to the pagoda at Woo-chang, opposite Hankow, on the Yangtse-kiang, they were pursued by a crowd of boys and beggers, clamorous for a "cumshaw of cash." As the party were not provided for the emergency, the boys pelted with stones the chairs in which the Ex-Secretary and his friends were being carried, until frightened off by the yells of the Coolie bearers. Although nobody was hurt, we may presume that the good nature of even such a persistent optimist as Mr. SEWARD failed to regard the assault in the light of a pleasant incident, palliated as it was by an immediate expression of apology and regret from the Tao-tai of Hankow, who also caused proclamations to be issued, with a view to preventing repetitions of such indecorous offenses against foreigners.

Now while the Chinese boys have simply proved their kinship with the ingenious youth of San Francisco, of both sexes, who extend to every arrival from China the compliment of a fusilade of sticks, stones and mud as the strangers pass along our streets, the remainder of the incident is not quite paralleled in our local experience. The Tao-tai of San Francisco has never apologized for these displays of eccentric hospitality, nor has he published proclamations to prevent their recurrence. The license permitted to our lively youth has seldom been restricted. Adult spectators have smiled upon and applauded it, and even, on some occasions, have promptly punished any officious—not official—intermeddler, who tried to stop the innocent sport.

Boys and dogs are alike all over the world in their aversion to strangers, particularly if marked by some peculiarity of color or costume. When the early gold-seekers from our Atlantic ports stopped at South American cities on their way around Cape Horn, and took horse or mule-back rides into the suburbs, they were pelted by young ragamuffins; but in no instance did the adult native incite or approve this humorous mode of welcome. That was left for a nation as intelligent and polite as our own. It would be strange indeed if we could not improve upon the practices of people less civilized than ourselves, and surpass them in the display of those courtesies which are as pleasant between nations as between individuals.

A Singular Suit—The Ownership of a Letter Written by George Washington in Dispute.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting in Philadelphia, was occupied on Tuesday in hearing arguments in the case of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry against SAMUEL MORRIS and ELLISTON P. MORRIS. The suit was brought to decide the ownership of a letter written by Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, which bears no personal address. The following is a copy of the document:

The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse under command of Capt'n MORRIS having perform'd their Tour of duty are discharged for the present. I take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Capt'n and to the Gentlemen who compose the Troop for the essential Service which they have rendered to their Country and to me personally during the course of this severe Campaign. Tho' composed of Gentlemen of Fortune they have shown a noble example of discipline and subordination; and in several actions have shown Spirit and Bravery which will ever do Honor to them and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

Given at Head Quarters at Morris Town This 23rd Jan'y 1771.

GO: WASHINGTON.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

The Impolicy of Hate Even From the Democratic Stand-Point—Some Suggestions to the Democratic Leaders from a Leading Southern Democratic Journal.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 23.

Things are not at all lovely out in Arkansas. That CLAYTON is a mischievous fellow, no one will deny. That he deserves impeachment as richly as HOLDEN is hardly contradicted. But the action of the Democrats in both cases seems to us unwise. It is not our cue to resort to extreme measures or to lay ourselves open to the charge of getting up disturbances. Our cue is order and quiet, and we can afford to abate a little in the distribution of justice and to let such culprits go. Retribution is sure to overtake them, and we should prefer to have it come through some other process than the doubtful and semi-revolutionary method of impeachment, an example started by the Radicals and born of Radicalism.

The Presidential campaign of the next year is to be made by an assault upon just such appliances. It is to be organized in the interest of peace, not of vengeance; at the instance rather of forgiveness than of rigid justice. There is much to be forgotten on all sides. It is the Radicals who refuse to forget anything, wherein they violate the better nature of the people at large and furnish a splendid opening for the Democracy to come in with the constitution in one hand and the olive-branch in the other, speaking words of kindness and moderation, treading to the music of the Union, and marching under the star-spangled banner.

The course of events in North Carolina and Arkansas intercepts this good and useful purpose. They can hardly fail to be prolific of pretexts, and they are already seized as arguments. The South has but one hope. That is founded on the possibility of bringing the masses of both sections to understand that it is not their interest to hate one another, and that neither party has done that to the other which justifies hatred on either side. God, in heaven, knows that all of us have done our wickedest. But there is this to be said in extenuation of the sin, that it was mutual, and, perhaps, we may console ourselves further with the thought that it was also inevitable. Such as it was, however, it is, and we cannot wipe it out. We can only forget it, and forgive one another; and this is at once our duty and our interest; for all of us are American citizens, holding a common country, and having a joint lease upon the future—good or ill, as we make it.

We maintain, and have always maintained, that the people of the North and the South are precisely alike. There is not a trait that is general in the one section that does not exist either in an active or in a dormant form in the other section. There are differences of habit, perhaps, which are fixed by occupation and climate, and differences likewise in customs, which belong to varying provincial conditions. But these differences are trivial when considered with regard to the homogeneity of the nation. The people of Charleston and Boston cannot be told apart. The old gabble about the Puritan and the Cavalier was, in short, pure vanity. There may be some genuine Puritan blood in Massachusetts, and there may be some genuine Cavalier blood in South Carolina; but elsewhere the two currents have so mingled themselves, and have been so crossed and swollen by other tides of race, nationality and life, that the smallest traces of origin can no longer be perceived. One might as well undertake to separate the particles of water that compose the great flood that sweeps down the Mississippi Valley, and to assign each drop to the thousand springs and branches that press the torrent onward to the sea, as try to mark a line where Puritanism leaves off and Cavalierism begins, and to say which is pure blood and which is tainted.

There are visible State lines. They should be preserved. There are imaginary sectional lines. They should be forgotten. But first all it is essential that a robust American sentiment, not a sentiment of nationalism, but of nationality, should be constructed, and in order to effect this we must moderate our conduct and compose our counsels, forming ourselves upon the alignment of universal tolerance and emancipation for all men, a spiritual amnesty for Federals and for Confederates alike.

This, we maintain, is the Democratic view of the situation. It springs from the Democratic heart of the country, from Democratic teachings and Democratic precedents. There are thousands of genuine Democrats who have strayed away from the Democratic fold who will come home in answer to that old music. There is a magic in the tinkle of that little bell, with its echoes of the free life of the Republic when the Republic was young and aspiring, and united because it was weak, and simple and uncorrupted also, which possesses power to dispel the wicked influence of another little bell that has been rattled too often these last ten years. Its tones will go into the farm-house and the cabin with an awakening sound, for the people everywhere want peace and rest; they love their country, their institutions and their flag, and they ask only, above all else, some good and brave leader, who will raise up the banner of the old line, as MOSES lifted up the symbols in the wilderness, that they may follow him when he plants it on the desecrated altars of the Constitution.

This is no idle rhetoric. Nay, it is only doubted because of the venality and cowardice of the politicians of the day. And, as it is sadly set at naught by the conduct of party leaders in North Carolina and Arkansas, its practical assertion may be de-layed. But, as sure as we see another peaceful general election, we shall see this spirit making its way to the front, proclaiming these words: if the liberties of the American people are to be preserved and the genius of the American Union restored, the work of regeneration must come through the saving grace of a tolerant, patriotic public policy, embracing all who believe in the principles laid down by JEFFERSON in the Declaration of Independence, faithfully carried out, and in the Constitution of the United States squared thereto, and purged of every proscriptive clause founded in the passion of civil feud, and meant to degrade any class or section.

The Democratic rank and file are ready. The Democratic leaders must shape their course accordingly. And, as the most essential step to that end, the South must moderate its tone and tranquillize its policy. In which direction the words of PERICLES, delivered before Samos, are of good import. "We have enemies," said he, "wherever there is injustice done to Greeks. Let us abolish all injustice and we shall quell all our enemies. Wherever we have equal laws we have friends. It is our duty to succor those friends and to maintain those laws." This is advice to all men in authority, but to us chiefly, who have more to gain by the wise and peaceful administration of power wherever it rests in our hands.

The Apache War.

From the Alta California.

Our telegraphic columns come daily full of new atrocities in Arizona by the Apache Indians. Private letters from unquestionable sources only give horrid details of the brief telegraphic summary. It is simply war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. Incredible as it may seem, within the past month the Apaches have overrun the territory, successfully attacked, murdered and depredated places and roads that have been safe for years past. Not formidable in numbers against a competent force properly handled, their celerity of movement, unchecked for want of troops, makes them formidable to a degree only to be understood by the fatal results. The loss to the settlers, the barrier to working the best mines in the world, the miserable economy which dictates sending a force into Brooklyn to seize a fraudulent whisky distillery, which would, in Arizona, reduce the Apaches to submission, we do not count—nor, as an economical measure, the great income Arizona could, with decent protection, pay into the National Treasury. But we do count the honor of the United States, whose proud boast it is that its citizens shall everywhere be protected under its flag. The challenge is open and clear. The Apaches say, with most distinct defiance, "We will drive out the Americans as we have the Spaniards and Mexicans, and then Mexico will be our prey, as it has been for generations.' And they are making good their threat. It is perhaps a small matter in this great connection to add that the reputation of an accomplished soldier like STONEMAN, and that of a great General like SCHOFIELD, are liable to be sacrificed in a hopeless struggle, unless the strong arm from Washington is at once put forth to sustain them.

For the honor of the nation, if there are not regular troops enough to spare, let the President and Congress, by immediate action, authorize the enlistment of two regiments of volunteers on this coast, for service in Arizona. They can be officered by men already distinguished in Indian service, and in a year from taking the field reduce the Apache to subjection. In the name of humanity, of sympathy for the suffering men, women and children of Arizona, in the name of economy, in the name of the honor of our country, we appeal to the Administration at Washington to act, and at once. There is here no question of politics or "jobbing." It is a solemn question of a great immediate duty.

Will the Eastern Press sustain us in the advocacy of the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for that class of hardy pioneers of the Western country, reproduced in the fearless settlers and frontiersmen of Arizona, who, day by day hold their lives in their hands, while pursuing their legitimate pursuits?

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Evacuation of Charleston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of the 22d inst., you state that Charleston was evacuated on that date, 1865. The city was evacuated on Feb. 18, 1865, and the Federal troops took possession same date.

Respectfully,
FIRST TO ENTER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 24, 1871.

[The date of the evacuation is given in HARPERS' edition of *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates* as Feb. 22. In several records and histories it is given as Feb. 17. Our correspondent, however, is right, and the Messrs. HARPER will doubtless have their error corrected.]

The Frauds of Tweed & Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated in the newspapers that the costs in the proceedings to widen Broadway have been taxed at $160,000. Can this be? If it be true, tell us by what Judge they were taxed, and give the public a copy of the bill, if it be possible to get it. I know that all information as to the City Government is carefully suppressed, where it is not actually destroyed. But, prior to TWEED's charter, there were means of obtaining it. It is not unlikely that that cunningly-devised instrument has legalized the withholding of this and other information; but still there should be some way of getting at it, and if the Controller has paid the money, as is alleged, would not a bill filed by a tax-payer bring out an answer?

It is pretended that TWEED's late bill, repealing the act under which the widening took place, was in the interest of justice and to prevent the commission of fraud; but how can that be so when the bill expressly provides that this $160,000—almost all of it sheer robbery—shall be paid to the very persons who have been guilty of the fraud, if fraud there have been.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1871.

Street Paving in Violation of Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A law was passed by the Legislature in 1870 which requires the assent of two-thirds of the property-owners before the repaving of a street can be undertaken. In defiance of the law green blocks of wood put upon the bare earth, have been used to pave West Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, without consulting the property-owners. The assessment for this "job" is $237 75 for a space of twenty-five by fifteen feet. One hundred dollars, I am told, would give a reasonable profit for that space. Suits have been pending for nearly two years where payment for similar "jobs" has been resisted. These suits are delayed until a sufficient number of "jobs" are completed to satisfy the "Ring," and then the tax-payers will be called upon to refund the money illegally taken from the property-owners. When I suggested to influential citizens the propriety of calling a mass-meeting to denounce these bare-faced robberies, the reply was: "There's no use in it; we are in the hands of unprincipled rulers and must submit." Why not stand still and let the more common thief take your watch and wallet? It is only submitting to the same thing on a smaller scale.

VICTIM.

A Protege of Gov. Hoffman in Brooklyn—Amusing Scene in the Court of Sessions.

A curious illustration of the absurd liberality with which pardons have of late been granted to convicted criminals took place yesterday, before Judge TROY, in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions. JOHN COLLINS was placed on trial, charged with having committed burglary on the 20th of November last, in the house of Mrs. DOHERTY, No. 75 State-street. After some little evidence had been taken for the prosecution, the prisoner admitted his guilt, and the jury, under the direction of the Court, brought in a verdict of burglary in the third degree. When COLLINS was brought up for sentence, Judge TROY recognized the criminal, and asked him if he had not been convicted once before. He said that he had. "Five years ago," said he, "I was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but Gov. HOFFMAN, bless his soul, pardoned me."

"In view of that fact," replied the Judge, "I shall now send you to the State Prison for a period of four years." No sooner had the sentence been pronounced than the prisoner commenced to swear at the Court in the most vigorous manner, stigmatizing his Honor in a manner unfit for publication. The Judge, in language almost as vigorous, asked why the policemen did not take the miscreant away. A struggle ensued between the convict and the officers, but at last, after having been well clubbed, he was moved off to prison.

Free Lecture to Working Men.

The hall of the Working Men's Free Reading-room, No. 207 Greenwich-street, was crowded, last evening, in every part, by an audience composed of working men and residents in the neighborhood, who had gathered to listen to a lecture by Dr. E. D. G. Prime, entitled "Around the World." The reverend gentleman described, in a very happy and entertaining manner, his travels by land and water, the various countries visited, the people, their dress and manners; also the productions of various climes, their fruits, flowers, &c.

After the delivery of the lecture some fifty volumes of well-selected books were presented to the reading-room by a class of young men (Bible scholars) in Rev. Dr. HALL's Sunday-school. Mr. D. E. HAWLEY, the teacher and Treasurer of the Association, received them on behalf of the Trustees of the reading-room, returning thanks for the generous gift. The entertainment was enlivened by some very fine music. Patriotic airs were played, and selections from favorite operas, concluding with "Home, Sweet Home." The chair was taken by Mr. HAWLEY, and surrounding him, on the platform, were a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. Among the latter we noticed Mr. BROWN, Mr. LORD, Mr. PATON and others.

The Case of Capt. Alexander Again.

The case of Capt. ALEXANDER, alleged some time since to have been relieved of some bonds which he held at his death, by the GARDNERS of Harlem, will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES. After the acquittal of the GARDNERS, on the charge of being accessory to the Captain's death, they brought suits against Mrs. BURKE, Capt. ALEXANDER's niece and heir, for false imprisonment. These suits have now been discontinued by consent of the plaintiffs.

Africa for the Africans—Departure of Freedmen for Liberia.

A company of freedmen from Kentucky sailed on Wednesday from this City in the bark *Thomas Pope*, for Liberia in West Africa, under the care of Rev. M. D. HERNDON, for sixteen years a missionary in the Bassa nation. Six hundred freedmen have applied for passage to Liberia on the 1st of November. The largest companies reside in North Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky. The last expedition, containing 194 freedmen, which sailed from Portsmouth, Va., in November last, reached Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, on the 23d of December, without a death and all in good health. Each family receive twenty-five acres of fertile land and provisions free for six months.

Operations of Bogus Jewelers in Jersey City.

Yesterday three alleged dealers in bogus jewelry were brought up for examination in Jersey City on a charge of attempting to swindle a liquor dealer in the Third Precinct. One of the party, LEWIS BRAVER, told the liquor dealer, SCHEIDER, that he had just come from Europe and had $10,000 worth of goods at Castle Garden, but was short of funds to remove them. BEAVER then pulled out two apparently gold watches, which his companions, JACOBS and BECKMAN very much admired. BEAVER offered them as security to the liquor-dealer for the loan of $184, which he should repay when he secured his goods.

The Frigate California in the Stream and Inspected—Court-Martial on Board—The Corvette Wachusetts Fitting Out.

The United States frigate *California*, twenty-three guns, Capt. J. M. B. CLITZ, having completed her coaling, proceeded yesterday from the Navy-yard to an anchorage off the Battery, where she will remain until her final departure for San Francisco. The work of taking on board and stowing her powder and fixed ammunition will be completed at an early day, and it is likely that the ship will sail within ten days. It is understood that Capt. CLITZ has permission to touch at the Straits of Magellan, while passing through to the Pacific.

Yesterday the Board of Inspectors, consisting of Commodore WILLIAM LEROY, Commander EARL ENGLISH and Commander R. F. R. LEWIS, made a thorough inspection of the ship, and exercised the men at the guns, sails, masts, &c. The ship and crew were found to be in perfect condition, reflecting great credit on the skill and experience of Capt. CLITZ, who has a frigate of which he may be justly proud. A Court-martial, consisting of Commander D. L. Braine, President; Commander David B. Harmony, Commander Henry Erben, Jr., Commander Chester Hatfield and Lieut.-Commander E. T. Woodward. Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, Judge Advocate. The Court is convened for the trial of deserters.

The United States corvette *Wachusetts*, six guns, is at once to be fitted out for sea service. It is rumored that she is to be dispatched to the European Squadron.

Work has been suspended on the *Shawmut*, three guns, until the *Supply* and other storeships are fitted out.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Lecture by William R. Martin in the Chapel of the University of the City of New-York.

Mr. WM. R. MARTIN delivered the sixth lecture in the University law course in the chapel of the University, last evening, taking for his theme, "The Civil Rights of Women." A large audience, including many ladies, was present. In commencing his address, the lecturer laid down the proposition, that in all civic, economic and social questions, the single and complete solution was freedom. He defined freedom to be sovereignty—the equal right of each citizen to determine and pass upon all these questions according to the laws of the State, which have themselves been thus established: the right to vote, which was the act of sovereignty. When I ask you whether this furnishes any solution to the questions that have been raised in regard to the civil disabilities, the social inequalities in the condition of women, whether civil rights to women, giving them the right to vote, would be just in principle and give effectual relief, we are met at the outset with a serious objection. Woman, it is said, in nature and character is a different being. The conditions are different, and the solution, which may be an universal remedy in the affairs of men, does not apply. She is a being of so different and so superior a sphere that you might as well apply human laws to the angels; your principles are well enough so far as they go; but the case being altered that alters the case. Here is the whole question: Will your ideal woman, full of those virtues with which we love to adorn her sex fulfill the correlative duties in the jury-box and in the militia? That argument was answerable. Such women do not need the ballot. They would not vote if they had the right. They abhor it. But there were other women not in that condition, and that as a class the measures taken in this world for their good are not to be adjusted to those who do not need anything, but rather those who do. The bulk of the female portion of the race have to a greater or less extent, many of them entirely, to depend upon themselves for support, to earn their own bread, as men do, under the original law of the year 1. They have to do it because there are not men to whom they are attached to do it for them. This brings us to the point. In this weary world women have to do man's work, and they have a right to a clear field. Now, since the number of the sexes is about equal, and remains so, it follows from the bare fact that women have to do man's work, and that men do not do it, that men do not do the share incumbent on them in a well-regulated family; that men are in fault; that they do not fulfill their duty to women; and this makes the claim of women unanswerable by men. In too many instances women not only perform their share of the labor, but that of man also. I have said that this is man's fault; it is also his injustice. Now, under these actual circumstances, what is it that is claimed for women? Not that young men able to work should marry and assume their due share of responsibility—women are far too noble ever to demand that—but they ask that when they enter into the domain of man's labor, and do that share of his work which by his neglect is thrown upon them, they shall have a fair chance; and there are a few things that they particularly demand to put them on a level with the men whose failures they make up. They ask a good education, an education and training in every sense as fully adapted to the development of their minds and the training of their powers as the education of men is adapted to them, so as to fit them to do their work. In the second place, they ask a special education to fit them for the trades, arts and professions which they are capable of following, so that their labor may be skilled and not unskilled labor, and so reap the higher rewards. Thirdly, they ask that these arts, trades and professions shall be opened to them so that, as far as they prove themselves capable, they may perform this skilled and more profitable labor. Fourthly, they ask that men may give up many occupations and forms of labor which are not manly, not suited to them, and which women are capable of filling, and that men should betake themselves to hard labor and manly labor. And they also demand the same right to possess the fruits of their labor or of the labor of their fathers and mothers, to hold property and deal with it, that men have. These are substantially—for all through I am avoiding details—the demands made for women. Will these demands be complied with? Each of these are alike in the power and the hands of men to give. If she has freedom men must give it; if she has justice it is for men to do it. Will they give her justice or deny her justice, and then give her her freedom, a man's freedom—the ballot. It may seem to you at first thought a strange attitude that women should ask justice from men, or freedom, and that men should deny justice to her and give her freedom. But it is not strange. It is quite in the order of God's providence in the world, and in this lies the probability that women will be free, and before many years be voting at the elections, and you will see in a moment that it is not strange. Having pointed at precedents in English history to show that such a reform was possible, he proceeded to assert that especially in this country where no constitution was warranted to wear twenty years, it was quite probable. It is in this spirit that we will take up the demands for the women. I say the demands for the women; for when once the people fairly take hold of the question and get a sense of the justice of it, it will no longer be necessary for the women to make their own demands; the free working of this idea will bring forth its own fruit, and if there is any justice in it, or denial of right in it, the men will take it in their own hands. The men who have it in their power to deny suffrage, to deny justice in whole or in part; to grant as much justice as they please, or to grant feedom—the very men who have all this power in their hands will be ready to form convictions and to act. There will be differences of opinion, doubt, and discussion, a minority; but there will be also a majority and action. There will be certain questions that will be laid aside, or rather will not be regarded in this country as controlling the main question. Since it is evident, from the Scriptural statement, that the silence on a great occasion in heaven lasted for one-half hour only—that the distinctions which exist here are not lost in the life to come, it will be unwise to attempt to solve the question in this life, even if it were at all certain that if it were solved, and the equality proved, it would not at once become the absorbing question to re-establish the differences. A third question which will not control us, will be—whether women have the abstract right of suffrage, the inherent, natural right by the same title by which men claim the right. I do not believe that men will even care to go so far as that. They will be conscious that they have and possess the right themselves, and that they have the power to confer it upon women, if they will; and it will not be necessary for them to solve the question. But the strong point which will move the hearts of the people of this country will be the justice of the demand; for it will be a demand for justice, or else for freedom. That is the very burden of the cry today. If every man in the State fully performed a man's duty, and a man's work for himself and for those dependent on him, or those whom he ought to maintain, then the order of the family would be kept up, and woman would not be called upon for any other duties than those she performs in the family, for the children whom she loves and for the men who protect, support and defend her from the world. But the leading fact in the case, on which the whole matter hinges, is this: That women have to go out of the family into the world in competition with men for the support of herself and the children and the men dependent on her, and she does it without a complaint. She has thus to do man's work, and to do it because of man's failure in his duty, because he is unequal to his work; and not only fails in it, but stands in woman's way, not only as a competitor, but stands in her way filling the places that she is capable of occupying, and himself holding back from the places of hard work, which he can and ought to but is afraid to occupy. Here is where the demand for justice comes in, and she is entitled to the fullest preparation in education for her work, the widest field for engaging in all the pursuits she wishes to enter, and the full possession of the wages of her labor. And she has this rightful demand more strongly, because she may not look for a life of labor in the business into which she enters. She is of weaker purpose and of less physical endurance, and she may be the sooner disabled from work. She may at any moment be appreciated and won by some man, and set up as the crown of his household. This result, which she is too noble to ask far, or even to depend on, she cannot keep out of prospect from the very necessity of her nature, and yet she may never attain it. Without the ambition of a man for work for its own sake, and without the feeling of an unbounded field opening before her, she needs, in going to her work, the same sympathy and encouragement that men are so ready to give her in the family and society, but which the sense of competition leads them to withhold from her when she goes forth in the morning to her work. Here is the point of resistance. It is here that man will be unjust. It is here that the controversy on the question of giving her justice finds its fire and fuel against her. The injustice and indolence of man, in giving her occasion to work at all, prompts him to resist her when she crowds him at his work. This competition drives her to the kind of work that requires the least skilled labor, and is the most poorly paid, and leads him to oppose granting to her the education and technical and professional instruction which will qualify her to compete with him. This resistance will be felt at every point at which woman seeks to work in man's field. They are not content to work, as Ruth did, among the gleaners, but are heroic and strong for their work; and as education and special preparation for the arts and business occupations is increased for them, they will everywhere be pushing for new fields which are now held by men. This is the precise situation today, and the pressure and competition will be more marked because already the means of education are greatly enlarged, and it will not be long before special schools of instruction and preparation for the trades and pursuits, arts and professions which women are capable of following will be furnished them—a movement of the greatest importance, and already begun. This leads to a view of the situation on which I especially desire to fix your attention, in the light of what I have already said. This demand for justice will be met with great opposition particularly from the working classes, and what will be the result? Not for a moment any bloodshed or violent collisions, but an immense political revolution. Difficulties will arise, compromises attempted, but finally woman will have the justice she is so clearly entitled to. The first is the end, the second the means of that end. She may well say that if the end is secured, she will not then ask for means to secure it. I close as I begun. I trust you will never lose your faith in freedom, in education as the safeguard of our freedom, and in justice as the duty we owe to all. "Love me all in all, or not at all," is the woman's song all the world over. If you ever understand that, you will do it without any teaching. If any man here has ever heard it from the lips of a woman, he knows it means not only depth but exclusiveness. It teaches him his relations to one woman, and if he fulfills his duty he does well; but there are women who have no man to whom to say it—brave, heroic, patient, womanly women—who do man's work and ask for justice, and to whom every man owes justice. Mr. RUSKIN in his lectures on art at Oxford, not twelve months ago, uses language, which I am about to quote to you, in reference to the abuse of freedom in art by painters who transgressed its rules and discipline. I will not quote his language without also telling you that he thus qualifies it in a succeeding paragraph. But I leave you to judge of the temper of an English audience, gathered at a university lecture, and of the tone of men of intelligence and culture, when he could say to them: "One thing more, of which nothing but evil ever comes or can come—liberty." I do not believe that there breathes an American who, with any possible mental reservation as to its meaning, would ever utter those words. In the strongest contrast to it, I put to you the proposition that in liberty is found the true and sole solution of many civil, economic, and social problems, and I commend to your study the question, the logical conditions of which I have attempted to set before you, whether it may not after all turn out to be the best practical solution for the wrongs of women, as it has heretofore been proved to be for the wrongs of men.

Mr. MARTIN was frequently applauded during the delivery of his able address.

Bold Robbery in Jersey City—The Office of the Internal Revenue Collector Robbed of Nearly $8,000 Worth of Beer-Stamps.

Yesterday morning the particulars of a bold robbery, perpetrated in the office of Internal Revenue Collector WEART, in Jersey City, on the previous afternoon, were revealed, although immediately after the theft the strictest secrecy was observed among the officials. It seems that on Thursday afternoon a stranger entered the office and called for fifteen five cent revenue stamps, which were supplied him by Deputy MASON, all the other employes being at dinner. It is generally supposed that the stranger alluded to had a confederate, who managed to enter the Collector's private office, and escape with the box containing the stamps while the other kept the Deputy engaged. This seems the more probable solution, for when Mr. WEART returned, he found the door of his private office partly open, and the booty missing. The box contained beer-stamps of the value of about $5,000, and nearly $3,000 of cigar and other stamps. The Collector innocently thinks them of no value to the thieves unless they can unlawfully sell them to the manufacturers, whom he cautions against purchasing any, as such stamps can only be legitimately bought from the Collector of the District. There is no provision made by Congress for the safe keeping of stamps, but most Collectors pay for their deposit in bank-vaults, taking from time to time whatever may be needed. Collector WEART has observed this custom, but, by a mistake, the Deputy Collector took a larger supply than he intended or expected to want from the bank on Thursday morning, and hence the heavy loss.

Criminal Cases Disposed of by Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday Recorder HACKETT sentenced CHARLES IRVIN, for burglary, to six months in the Penitentiary; JAMES WALSH, on the same charge, to one year; MICHAEL DONNELLY, for felonious assault and stabbing with a knife, to two years and six months in the State Prison; FREDERICK C. LEWIS, for embezzlement, to four years and six months in the State Prison; JAMES D. ALLEN, for burglary, three years and six months in the State Prison; EDMUND B. DAY, on two indictments for forgery, to four years and six months in the State Prison. CHARLES REILLY pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and was remanded for further examination.

ALFRED LEWIS and JOHN M. WILSON were charged by the master of the bark *Alexander* with the larceny of five bags of coffee, valued at $200. WILSON pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison. LEWIS failed in his plea of "not guilty." The Recorder severely rebuked him for falsity, and gave him a term of five years in the State Prison.

CHARLES MCSAUL, alias Chas. Hammond, aged twenty-one, and JOHN BURNS, aged sixteen, were tried for the larceny of a box of hardware, valued at $50, from CROSSMAN & CO., No. 55 Chambers-street, and convicted. BURNS was sentenced to the House of Refuge, MCSAUL to three years in the Penitentiary.

SAMUEL MENTZ, indicted for forgery, was remanded until Monday. JAMES SMITH, for burglary, was sentenced to three years.

ANN LOVETT, a pale, wan, melancholy-appearing unfortunate, was tried on a charge of robbing A. JACOBS of $45 while in a disreputable house. Counselor MCCLELLAND made an earnest appeal to the jury in her behalf, pleading that she was more sinned against than sinning; that complainant had acted infamously toward her, and the prosecution was in reality a persecution. The Recorder and District-Attorney showed that the point at issue was a personal contradiction of statements between the parties; that if there was a doubt she should have the benefit of it. She was acquitted.

The Court was then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Alleged Marriage Under False Pretense—The Woman Triumphs.

The case of JOSEPH P. MERRILL against FLORENCE A. MERRILL for divorce came up recently before Chief-Justice BARBOUR on a motion to confirm the report of the referee in the case. Judge BARBOUR has now rendered his decision, in which he says: The object of this action is to obtain a judgment declaring the marriage between the parties void *ab initio*, upon the ground that such marriage was procured by the false and fraudulent representations of the defendant. The case comes here upon a motion for judgment on the report of the referee in favor of the plaintiff. The allegation in the complaint upon which the suit is based is, "that the plaintiff was induced to enter into such marriage and agree thereto by reason of representations made to him by the defendant to the effect that she was a virtuous, chaste and reputable woman, and that her relations were in elevated social standing, and of the highest degree of respectability. The only evidence tending to show that these representations were made by the defendant to the plaintiff, is found in the testimony given by the latter before the referee, in which he stated that they were made to him, and there is no evidence whatever which tends to show that such representations were false when made, except the statement made by the plaintiff as a witness in the following words: "I now know, both from information which I have otherwise obtained, and from her own admissions to me, that she was, both before her marriage to me and at that time, an unchaste, dissolute and abandoned woman." That testimony, certainly, does not rise to the dignity of evidence, and is of no value whatever. It is not the averment of any material fact, but only of a conclusion at which the mind of the witness has arrived. In few words, the testimony is wholly insufficient to sustain the cause of action set forth in the complaint. The motion for judgment must, therefore, be denied, and the order of reference vacated.

Police Trials—A Detective in Trouble—A Brutal Outrage.

A number of policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner BARR for violations of the rules and neglect of duty. The case which presented the most matter of public interest was that of Detectives MCKEEVER and JUDGE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who were charged with neglect of duty by Officer WILLIAMS, of the Broadway Squad. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon WILLIAMS was on post at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, when JOE JEWELL, who was in a sleigh, in attempting to turn into Broadway from Houston-street, was upset. WILLIAMS going up, found he was so intoxicated as to be unfit to manage a horse, and therefore took him into custody. At this moment the notorious Fatty WELSH came up, and, shoving WILLIAMS, told him to let him alone, as he would take care of him. WILLIAMS then called on MCKEEVER, who was present, to arrest Fatty, but MCKEEVER refused to render any assistance. The charge against JUDGE did not appear to be well founded, as he did take charge of the horse and sleigh, and in attempting to take them to the Station-house, the horse ran away and broke from him.

This case attracted a vast audience to Police Head-quarters, and developed a very bitter feeling among the parties to it. Capt. EDWARD WELSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, appeared to be not only counsel for his detective but for the outlaws who make the corner of Broadway and Houston-street one of the most perilous in the City. Capt. PETTY appeared for his officer, and very many extraneous facts were dragged into the controversy. Among them was the arrest of one ST. CLAIR for an assault upon officer CARLL, at the time and place of the other occurrence, his incarceration over night and holding to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace, whereas he affirmed that he was no nearer the scene of the difficulty than the Globe Theatre. The evidence as to the main facts in issue was, however, distinct as given by Officer WILLIAMS and Doorman WEBB, of the Central Office, that MCKEEVER absolutely refused to arrest Fatty WELSH when called upon by WILLIAMS to do so, and the case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman JACOB B. KEARNS, Eleventh Precinct, was charged with having brutally injured a little daughter of Hon. MARTIN NACHTMANN. The child was passing peaceably along the street, when the officer flung his club at some boys who he claimed were annoying him, and it struck her on the forehead, inflicting a wound which will disfigure her for life, and from which she is yet confined to her bed. The officer had no better excuse than that he did not intend to hit her, and his case was referred to the Board for his dismissal from the Department.

How Divorces are Obtained—Singular Developments in a False-Pretense Case.

Justice HOGAN held an examination, yesterday, at the Tombs, in the case of ARTHUR C. SHERMAN, who is under arrest for having, as is alleged, obtained $25 from ALBERT J. SWIFT, of No. 375 Fourth-avenue, upon a draft on Mr. SAMUEL CRUMP, which proved to be worthless. The defense set up was that SHERMAN had a right to draw on CRUMP, as he owed him money. The accused was yesterday permitted to testify in his own behalf, when he stated, in substance, that he knew CRUMP when he drew the draft forming the subject of the complaint. He has known CRUMP for ten years, and was in his employ for four years, having left his employment about thirty months ago. Witness had worked at his trade part of the time, and of late had been a private detective. Had seen CRUMP while acting as a detective. CRUMP had informed the accused that he had a friend who desired a divorce from his wife, and asked SHERMAN to take the case, when the latter finally consented; CRUMP then requested SHERMAN to call at his residence, No. 296 Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn, and subsequently informed him that one DANIEL J. RIKER, an employe of his, sought the divorce, and as CRUMP agreed to be responsible for the expenses, SHERMAN went to work on the case, and spent the sum of $125 in his work, and rendered an account, demanding $75 for his personal services, and was paid $164. He drew a draft for $35 on CRUMP, which was paid. He had drawn another on Mr. CRUMP for $27, which was repudiated and led to this complaint. Witness showed in his bill of items that he had taken Mrs. RIKER to New-Haven and employed men to watch her in obedience to the orders of her husband.

On previous examinations CRUMP had denied all knowledge of SHERMAN, yet the prisoner produced cards and letters in CRUMP's handwriting to disprove the allegation. The case will be resumed at an early day.

Suicide of a New-York Mason in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Day* says that about 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon WARREN T. SNELL, a resident of Newburg, N. Y., was found dead in bed in his room at the Bingham House, in that city, where he had been stopping for the past eight days. He had shot himself through the heart. On a table near by was the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1871.
Curtis Davis, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am about to commit a deed which may make you shudder; yet, Sir, I hope it will not create any unnecessary disturbance in your house, or cause much trouble. Inclosed you will find all my ready money, which, together with my watch, also inclosed, will, I trust, cancel my bill for the time I have been here, and partly defray the expense of keeping me until my friends claim the body, and, as I have written to them about it, they will do so as soon as they receive my letters. The names of some of them I will give at the close of this. It matters not what trouble I have had sufficient to cause me to do this, suffice it that I think I have had, and have no wish to live. Do not think me insane, because I am not, but have deliberately made up my mind so to do. I am a Mason and Knight Templar—member of Hudson River Lodge, No. 607; Highland Chapter, No. 52, and Hudson River Commandery, all of Newburg, N. Y., where I have lived for five years, and where I am very well known. If the laws of New-York Masonry do not forbid burying a member of the Order committing suicide, they will take care of me. If they do forbid such, then it matters not what becomes of me. I want them to bring me to my own home, at East Bridgewater, Mass., where father, mother, brothers and sisters lie; but it matters not much.

I have come away from home and friends to die, thinking it best. And, now, so forget and forgive one who, "if the kingdom of heaven be for such as I," has gone to meet his Maker, glad, willing, and anxious to die. I have a few friends in this city, but do not wish to trouble them.

Wishing heaven's choicest blessing may rest on you, and that we may meet sooner or later in the celestial regions above, I am yours,

WARREN T. SNELL,
Late Major and Inspector, Twenty-second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., and organist of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Newburg, N. Y.

Kleptomania Strong in Sleep—A Somnambulic Burglar.

CHARLES TAYLOR was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, on a charge of breaking into the premises of MARTIN UNGRICH, of No. 417 Seventh-avenue, and stealing two gold watches, worth $250. It appeared that about 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. UNGRICH was awakened by hearing some noise in the lower part of his premises, and on proceeding down-stairs discovered the prisoner, barefoot and bareheaded, who had just effected an entrance with a "jimmy." He immediately arrested him, and gave him into the custody of Officer HUBBARD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who was on patrol near the place. The prisoner denied that he had any intention of committing a burglary, and said that he was accustomed to walk in his sleep, and had no knowledge of being in Mr. UNGRICH's premises. The Judge did not attach much credit to the prisoner's statement, and committed him for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Methodist Book Concern.

The Methodist Book Concern Committee of Investigation held their third day's session, yesterday, at No. 805 Broadway. The members convened at 9 A. M., and read, as heretofore, the recommendations of the eight accountants already mentioned as the applicants for the places of experts to examine the books of the Concern. The forenoon session was consumed in fruitless debate on these documents, and the members adjourned at 11 o'clock. From that time until 2½ o'clock, inquiries were instituted in several quarters among mercantile houses for the purpose of setting at rest certain disputed points about the qualifications of the applicants. On reassembling at 2½ the Committee had the same difficulties to contend with that have been staring them in face since the commencement, and they are the individual objections of each member of the Committee to some of the applicants. When the day's business terminated at 5 P. M., these were not altogether removed, so that last night saw the third day's session unsatisfactorily brought to a close. Some of the members, despite this gloomy state of affairs, are very sanguine of bringing the business to a close to-night. This business, as already published in these columns, will consist of the appointment of experts and an arrangement of a method of investigation.

Woman Suffrage Association.

The usual weekly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association was held yesterday evening, Mrs LILLY D. BLAKE in the chair. Mrs. GILBERT delivered a lecture on "SHAKESPEARE and his Relation to Woman." The lecture was rather diffuse and embraced a variety of topics. She said that SHAKESPEARE never believed in the subjection of woman, for if he did he would not have attained the undying fame which he has, and his very existence would have been long since forgotten. The heroines whom he delighted to honor would nowadays be regarded as strong-minded women. From SHAKESPEARE the lecturer wandered into the social evil. She said that the Government had no right to try and legalize it because it might bring them in some additional revenue. We have seen the deplorable condition of society in France, owing to this sin being legalized. It is against all moral decency. What we want is the enfranchisement of woman, and that we must get. With the enfranchisement of woman the millennium will be ushered in. The lecturer concluded amid loud applause.

Several ladies debated at some length on the merits and demerits of the lecture. The question of female criminal lawyers was discussed, and the meeting declared itself in favor of them.

Mr. POOLE, the Treasurer, resigned his position, as he was going away, and Mrs. WILBUR was appointed in his place. Owing to the lengthy remarks made by some ladies, the by-laws were read, showing that only ten minutes were to be allowed each speaker. The meeting then adjourned.

The Alleged Assault on Sergeant Connolly—The Defendants Discharged.

Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, held an examination in the case of BERNARD KIERNAN, JOHN MARTIN, and JOSEPH HYSLIP, who, as alleged, assaulted Sergt. CONNOLLY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, in GORMLEY's liquor-store, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, on the evening of the 9th inst. The Sergeant was examined and testified to an assault having been committed on him, but could not swear that any of the accused had perpetrated it. He went into GORMLEY's saloon with a friend to have a drink, and there met the defendants and several others. He had been out with the Fenian parade that day, and admitted that he had taken several drinks. As Sergt. CONNOLLY was unable to produce any witnesses to prove the defendants had committed the assault, Justice BIXBY discharged them for want of evidence. There was much interest manifested in the case, and the Court-room was crowded during the examination. The accused are said to be men of good character and standing.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

The Meeting at Archbishop McCloskey's—Over $60,000 Subscribed.

As stated yesterday in the TIMES, a large number of prominent Catholic clergymen and laymen assembled at the residence of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, on Madison-avenue, on Thursday evening, to devise measures to raise funds to complete the new cathedral. The meeting was called to order by Rev. WM. QUINN, and WM. O'BRIEN was chosen Chairman. Controller CONNOLLY nominated HENRY L. HOGUET and JAMES LYNCH for Secretaries, and EUGENE KELLY nominated JOHN O'BRIEN for Treasurer. The gentlemen were unanimously elected. Mr. O'BRIEN, on taking the chair, briefly stated, in general terms, the object of the meeting, and invited the Archbishop to give them more information in regard to the object of the meeting. He thanked the gentlemen for their promptness, and said the object was to adopt means by which a special fund of $200,000 could be raised for the speedy completion of the new Cathedral of St. Patrick. At the conclusion of his remarks, Controller CONNOLLY proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of $200,000 be raised by special subscriptions and contributions in order more effectually to secure a speedy completion of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Resolved, That the subscription list be now opened, and that Committees be appointed for the purpose of soliciting donations from friends throughout the City.

M. T. BRENNAN moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to furnish names for such committees and to make report before adjournment; the motion was unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. M. T. BRENNAN, JEREMIAH QUINLAN and JOHN MURPHY, who were instructed to present a list of at least thirty-five gentlemen of which to form the committees. The Chairman then said that nothing remained for them to do but to subscribe, and hoped they would do so liberally. A subscription list was opened and the following gentlemen subscribed:

Matthew Byrne	$6,000	Judge Dowling	$1,000
Eugene Kelly	5,000	Thos. H. O'Connor	1,000
Wm. and J. O'Brien	5,000	Denis O'Donahue	1,000
Jeremiah Devlin	3,000	John O'Donohue	1,000
Geo. V. Hecker	2,500	John Mulally	500
Dr. Anderson	1,500	T. J. Creamer	500
M. T. Brennan	1,000	Daniel Sweeney	500
John Mack	1,000	Dr. John Burke	500
John H. Power	1,000	Francis O'Neill	500
Judge McCunn	2,000	Bernard Smythe	500
Walter Roche	1,000	Andrew J. Smith	500
Andrew Carrigan	1,000	Rev. Wm. Quinn	500
Jos. F. Daly	1,000	Robt. C. Hutchings	500
Peter Lynch	1,000	Rev. Wm. Starrs	500
Louis J. White	1,000	John McMenomy	500
Lorenzo Delmonico	1,000	John Laden	500
John Murphy	1,000	Thos. J. Daly	500
Jeremiah Quinlan	1,000	Owen Meran	500
Cornelius Doyle	1,000	Jas. R. Floyd	500
J. F. Navarre	1,000	Wm. J. O'Connor	500
Terence Farley	1,000	Andrew Martin	500
Henry Shields	1,000	Jos. Lynch	500
Jas. Reid	1,000	H. L. Hoguet	500
Owen W. Brennan	1,000	Peter Dolan	500
Thomas O'Reilly	1,000	John Foley	500
R. B. Connolly	1,000	Jas. B. Nicholson	250
Barney Williams	1,000	Jos. Kavanagh	250
Stephen Philbin	1,000	Wm. Mulry	250
Wm. Devlin	1,000	R. J. Hoguet	250
J. C. Conroy	1,000	R. B. Connolly, Jr.	250
Total			$63,750

At the conclusion of the meeting the Archbishop addressed the subscribers, and said that his most ardent expectations were more than realized, and he saw in the enthusiasm thus manifested ample evidence that the work of the Cathedral would be carried out, and as fast as the material can be procured, dressed, and put in its place it will be done. He had been assured by the architect and workmen that if sufficient money was at hand the building would be under roof in three years. The gentlemen present were then invited to partake of a collation, which was prepared in the adjoining rooms.

The Camden Murder Trial.

The trial of JOSIAH WARD, charged with the killing of JOHN WADEY, at Gloucester City, in May last, was continued yesterday in the Camden County Court. A number of witnesses were examined, but their evidence failed to throw any additional light on the affair, except that of FRANK LIGHTCAP, who testified that on the Friday morning previous to the murder he saw the defendant sitting on a fence along the Woodbury road, about 200 yards from where WADEY's body was found; witness nodded to him as he passed; the defendant wore a light pair of pantaloons, and was alone; did not notice his hands cut or scratched; saw him next on Monday night in his house, where they arrested him; there was a deep gash across the fingers of his right hand, which he said he received on Thursday by a cut at the Catharine-street Wharf. Several witnesses testified to having seen WADEY with a roll of bills containing $300 or $400, which he was very fond of showing, but no further testimony affecting the defendant was adduced, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 24.

By Judge Cardozo.

Schuster *vs.* Levy; examination to be continued as to bondsman Miller.

John H. Mahony et al. *vs.* M. C. Fordham et al.; motion granted.

Edward U. Dougherty *vs.* Amelia D. Dougherty; motion granted.

Matter of the final accounting of Samuel J. Dennis, executor of James M. Billings; motion denied without costs.

William Grant et al. *vs.* James Grant et al.; motion granted.

John W. Thorne *vs.* Charles R. Thorne; motion granted.

Susan W. Harris *vs.* Margaret E. Guthrie; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

By Judge Freedman.

Catharine S. Miller *vs.* John L. Payson; Chas. Hyman *vs.* Joseph Gaul; Joseph W. Burnham *vs.* Charles Thurman; order granted.

John McGuir *vs.* Joseph Ross, case settled, and the Clerk is hereby directed to file and annex the same to the judgment roll.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Glenville Woolen Co. *vs.* Alexander J. Cameron; Same *vs.* Joseph Ripley; motion denied with costs.

Benjamin F. Ryer *vs.* Mary I. Deza, administratrix of Sarah A. Taliafero; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

By Judge Larremore.

Hill *vs.* Newburg Woolen Company; motion denied; costs to abide the event of the suit.

By Judge Robinson.

Patterson *vs.* McKillop; proceedings to punish for contempt dismissed upon defendant submitting to examination, and on payment of $5 costs.

Wagner *vs.* Metzger; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

William B. Knox vs. *Phebe S. Lee.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—Prior to the war Mrs. Lee, a resident of Pennsylvania, owned a flock of sheep in Texas, which were under care of the shepherd and agent, one Elliott, who was in charge of them at the rebellion. Under the Sequestration act of the Confederate States of August, 1861, the sheep were seized and confiscated as the property of an alien enemy. At the suit of that government, and at the sale, under the decree, Knox, the plaintiff in error, purchased the flock at $10 87½ each, Confederate money. After the close of the rebellion, in September, 1866, Mrs. Lee and her husband brought this suit against Knox to recover damages for the alleged unlawful taking of the sheep. The Court below instructed the jury that the confiscation and sale conferred no title whatever on Knox, the purchaser, or upon any one knowing the source from which the title was derived, and that whatever amount they might give by their verdict could be discharged by payment in legal-tender notes. Under this instruction the verdict was for the plaintiff, and Knox appeals from the judgment entered thereon, and now claims that the Confederate States were a *de facto* Government, with acknowledged belligerent rights, and being such, having seized, as a means of war, the property in question and confiscated it, the sale, under the decree of confiscation, passed a valid title to the purchaser. It is also contended that, under the charge of the Court, the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act is involved in the case, and that question is discussed at some length. The defendant denies that the legal-tender question is any way involved in this case, or that it can be raised on the record, because it was decided below in favor of the plaintiff in error.

George W. Paschal for the plaintiff in error; John A. Wills for defendant.

This cause was submitted, without argument, at the last term of the Court, and was now orally argued.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Court of Appeals has taken a recess till March 14. Case No. 180 was pending at the adjournment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 24.

Before Judge Cardozo.

A VISIONARY REAL ESTATE SPECULATOR—A MAN CHARGED WITH OBTAINING A $15,000 MORTGAGE BY FRAUD.

William R. Harmer vs. *Cyrene C. Waller.*—This was a motion to reduce bail for the defendant, he having been held for about six months past in Ludlow-street Jail on a charge of false pretenses. It is charged by plaintiff that he being the owner of a mortgage for $15,000 on real estate in Philadelphia, the defendant represented himself as the owner of a farm on Long Island worth at least that amount, and on these representations the plaintiff executed an assignment of the mortgage, the defendant promising to give a conveyance of the Long Island farm. Defendant never gave such deed, and it turned out afterward that defendant never had a title to any such farm. Plaintiff thereupon commenced his action to recover the value of his mortgage, and had the defendant held to bail in the sum of $18,000. A motion was made some time since to vacate the order of arrest, which was denied, and the present motion is made to reduce the amount of bail, it being alleged that the defendant is in bad health, and if he remained in prison six months longer he will die. Defendant contends that the mortgage was also worthless.

Judge CARDOZO denied the motion, but advanced the cause on the calendar so as to afford defendant an early trial.

H. W. Johnson for motion; John A. Godfray opposed.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

—FEB. 24.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

A DEFAULTING EXECUTRIX.

Lizzie E. Root, Executrix, &c., vs. *Jacob L. Michaels and Robert Davidson.*—The defendants are the bondsmen of Lydia Hansell, as executrix of the estate of John Hansell. On the settlement of the estate the executrix was $1,780 89 in arrears. She subsequently paid $700 of the amount, leaving $1,080 89 for which judgment was recovered against the executrix, and the execution issued thereon was returned unsatisfied. This suit is now, therefore, brought against her bondsmen.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, one of the beneficiaries of the estate, for the full amount claimed, with interests and costs.

Culver & Wright for plaintiff; Thomas Darlington for defendants.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

A WIFE SUEING TO RECOVER MONEY FROM HER HUSBAND.

Louisa C. Kachler vs. *John G. Kachler.*—The parties to this action are husband and wife, both, however, having been united in the bonds of matrimony once before, the result of which is evident in two flourishing families. The present match was entered into in April, 1867, but before five weeks had passed away, they found it convenient to separate, and since that time they have been living apart. The wife brought action yesterday, to recover $400, which she alleged she lent her husband for the purchase of a soda-water fountain in his drug-store. Defendant admitted the receipt of the money, but claimed that he clothed, fed and physicked plaintiff's children to an extent that quite counterbalanced the debt in question.

The jury, after about an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $342 50.

Philip Reilly for plaintiff, H. D. Birdsall for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..114⅞	20 Continental B'k... 94
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....114⅞	50 Del. & H. Canal...116
20,000 do..........114⅞	900 Pac. Mail S.S. Co., bet. call........44⅛
14,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅞	50 Quicksilver Min.. 14¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅞	100 do.......... 14
500 do..bet. call.111⅞	100 Quicksilver Pref.. 18⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small.......110⅝	100 do..bet. call. 18
50,000 do..bet. call.110⅞	200 Adams Express.... 66
3,000 do..........110⅝	100 Am. M. U. Ex...... 45⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, small.......111⅛	100 U. S. Express..... 46⅝
	100 do.......... 46⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.111⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R., s3.......... 95
5,000 do..bet. call.111⅛	
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...113⅞	300 do.......... 95⅛
40,000 do........b3.113⅞	600 do..bet. call. 95⅛
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 64⅞	800 do........b3. 95⅛
24,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅞	200 do........s3. 95⅛
15,000 Virginia St.6s,o. 65⅛	40,000 N.Y.C.& H.C'fs, bet. call........ 91
3,000 do.......... 65	
3,000 do.......... 65	10,000 do.......... 90⅞
4,000 Georgia St. 6s... 82⅛	50 Erie R.......... 22
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs. 93⅞	200 Harlem R..........125⅞
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 27⅛	100 do..........126
2,000 N. C. 6s, Sp.Tax 21⅝	100 do........b60.126
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 57⅛	200 do........s30.125⅛
	400 do........b3.126
5,000 do.......... 57⅛	200 Reading R.......b3. 99
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 91	100 M. Cen. R.......b3.118
1,000 do.......... 91⅛	90 L. S. & M. So. R.. 95⅛
5,000 do.......... 91⅛	1700 do........b3. 95⅛
3,000 do.......... 91⅛	430 do.......... 95⅛
1,000 La. St. 6s, old... 69	3500 do.......... 95⅛
1,000 Erie 1st M....... 98⅞	100 do........s60. 94⅞
1,000 do.......... 99	200 do..bet. call. 95⅛
4,000 Cen.Pac.R.G.Bs 94⅛	200 Union Pac. R...... 22⅛
5,000 do.......... 94⅞	300 do..bet. call. 22⅛
12,000 do.......... 95	200 do.......... 22⅛
20,000 Union Pac.R.1st 82⅞	300 Clev. & Pitts. R...107⅛
2,000 do.......... 82⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 86⅞
1,000 Alt. & T.H. Inc. 74⅛	200 N. J. Cen. R.......106⅛
1,000 do.......... 75	100 C. & R. I. R......b3.107⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W.1st 92	25 do..........107⅛
1,000 do.......... 92⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. R..s3. 52⅛
7,000 Tol.& W. C.C.Bs 82	200 do.......... 52⅛
2,000 C.,R.I. & Pac. 7s 98⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 74⅛
3,000 Mor.& Es.1st M.102⅛	105 do.......... 74⅛
2,000 Clev.& T.S.F.Bs 99	300 Tol., W. & W...b3. 54
5,000 Clev. & Pitts.4th 80	300 do........b60. 54
5,000 Gt. West. 1st M. 87⅛	200 do.......... 53⅞
5,000 M. & St. P.8s,1st.103⅛	200 do..bet. call. 53⅞
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 84⅛	60 Del., L. & W. R...105⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 61⅛	100 do..........105⅛
4,000 do.......... 61⅛	400 do..........105⅛
2,000 Tol.& W.1st M., St. L. Div.... 81	25 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 72
	14 Morris & Essex R. 89⅛
1,000 N. Y. & N.H. 6s.100⅛	200 do.......... 89⅛
50 Mechanics' Bank.137	60 Chi., B. & Q. R....154⅛
13 American Ex. B'k.114⅛	14 N.Y.& N.H. R. Sc.138
45 B'k of Commerce.119	14 New-Jersey R......119
300 Canton Co........ 74⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. R.... 87⅛
800 West. Union Tel.. 49⅛	50 H.& St.Jo.R.Pref. 98
500 do........b30. 49⅛	200 do.......... 97⅛
2200 do..bet. call. 49⅛	200 do..bet. call. 98
20 do.......... 49⅛	100 M. & Cin. 1st Pref. 29
200 do........b3. 49⅛	100 Chi. & Alt. R......113
300 do.......... 49⅛	300 C., C. & I. C. R..... 17⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$300 U.S.5-20 R., '62..111⅞	100 Erie Railway..... 21⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅞	200 United States Ex. 47
22,750 U.S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅞	100 do.......... 47⅛
3,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65 new......s3.110⅞	800 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 95⅛
	1,600 do...bet. call. 95⅛
2,000 do..........110⅞	1,000 do........b5. 95⅛
195,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.110⅞	60,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. bet. call....... 91⅛
4,000 do..........110⅞	
10,000 do........b3.110⅞	300 Reading Railroad. 98⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. s10..........110⅞	33 do.......... 99⅛
	100 L. S. & Mich. So.. 95⅛
9,600 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅛	100 do........b5. 95⅛
10,000 do.......... 64	600 do........s60. 94⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 64⅛	1,100 do..bet. call. 95⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, S. T.... 21⅛	50 Panama R........ 70⅛
2,000 do.......... 21⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts R...107⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July..... 57⅛	400 do........b3.108
	100 Union Pac. R...s30. 22⅛
5,000 do.......... 57⅛	1,200 do.......... 22⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 91⅛	200 do........s30. 22⅛
9,000 do.......... 91⅛	200 do. bet. call. 22⅛
23,000 C.,C. & I. C..1st. 84⅛	400 do.......... 22⅛
3,000 C.,C. & I. C., 2d. 61⅛	700 do.......... 23
1,000 Un. Pa. R. 1st.. 82⅛	100 Chic.& N.W.Pref. 86⅛
10,000 do.......... 82⅛	100 do.......... 86⅛
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. 72	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 84⅛
27,000 Cen. P. R. G. B. 95	100 do.......... 84⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st... 93	100 Chi. & Rock Is.....107⅛
100 Canton Co........ 74⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 53
200 Mariposa Pref.... 9½	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 74⅛
225 Pac. M. S. Co...... 45	100 Tol., Wa. & West. 53⅛
1,200 do.......... 45⅛	60 Del., Lack. & West.105
300 do..bet. call. 45⅛	200 do..........105⅛
1,300 do.......... 45⅛	12 do..........105⅛
60 West. Union Tel... 49⅛	100 Bost., H. & Erie.. 2⅛
200 do..bet. call. 49⅛	450 Chi. & Alton.......113
1,200 do.......... 49⅛	50 Chi. & Alton Pref.115⅛
100 Bost. W. P.....b.c. 26	200 Morris & Essex... 89⅛
100 Adams Ex......... 66⅛	100 H. & St. Jos...b30. 88
200 do.......... 66⅛	100 do.......... 87⅛
60 do.......... 66⅛	300 Albany & Susq.... 87⅛
15 Am. M. U. Ex..... 45⅛	

FRIDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The peace reports, which reached the Street late in the afternoon, did not seem to take the Gold or stock operators by surprise, yet they elicited a very general expression of satisfaction and congratulation, and served to strengthen confidence in the immediate future of financial values. A further advance in prices was made on the increasing volume of business in the Public Funds, which closed strong and buoyant, with the 1867 five-twenties quoted at 110¾@111. The investment purchases were quite free, encouraged by the prevailing ease in Money, which continued abundant on call at 3@5 ₱ cent., as the extremes, and without notable change in the discount line. State Bonds were moderately dealt in, at about steady figures. The Railway Mortgages were in better request, particularly the Gold-bearing Sixes of the Pacific Roads, which were benefited by the reported decision of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to the effect that the Government is only entitled to withhold 50 ₱ cent. of public freight transportation charges, and 5 ₱ cent. of the net earnings as against the interest account. The Central Pacifics closed at 95¼ bid, with limited offerings of the bonds, which were further strengthened by the report that they had been formally admitted yesterday to the regular list of the London Stock Exchange, as they had been some weeks ago to the Amsterdam, and months since to the Frankfort Bourses. Union Pacific Sixes closed at 83¼@83½. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation has shown a moderate degree of activity, with a generally firm and buoyant temper in the dealings. Lake Shore and Wabash Stocks continued the features of the Railway list, as did also the Western Union Telegraph in the Miscellaneous line, the latter closing strong at 50¼, the highest point yet reached on the upward movement. The transactions in this favorite were less free than on Thursday. The general market wound up steadily on the basis of our quotations.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 24.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¾	110¾
American Gold	111⅛	111⅜
Bills on London 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	64⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅞	95⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	91⅞
Reading Railroad	99	99
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	108
North-west Common	76½	77
North-west Preferred	86⅜	87⅜
Pacific Mail	43⅛	45⅝
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	74⅜
St. Paul Common	52⅞	53⅝
Lake Shore	95⅛	95⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	36⅜
Toledo and Wabash	53⅞	54⅛
Western Telegraph	49⅞	50⅞
Erie	22	22
St. Joseph Common	88½	88
Union Pacific	22	23⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....110⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81......114⅛	5-20 coup., '67.........110⅞
5-20 reg., '62.........111⅛	5-20 coup., '68.........111⅛
5-20 coup., '62.........112⅛	10-40 reg.........108
5-20 coup., '64.........111⅛	10-40 coup.........111⅛
5-20 coup., '65.........111⅛	6s currency.........113⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old......... 64⅛	Ohio 6s, 1881.........101⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 64⅛	Ohio 6s, 1886.........101⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old......... 51	Ill. Canal bonds, '70...110
Va. 6s, old......... 65⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.........100
Georgia 6s......... 82⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.........100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 90	Ill. War Loan.........100
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.. 93⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan.........100
N. Car. 6s, old......... 48⅛	Indiana 5s.........100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66.. 38⅛	Michigan 6s, '73......... 98
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '68.. 30	Michigan 6s, '78......... 98
N. Car. new bonds... 27⅛	Michigan 6s, '83......... 98⅛
N. Car. Special Tax.. 21⅝	Michigan 7s, '78.........100
S. Car. Jan. & July... 57⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..107
S. Car. April & Oct... 54⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.107⅛
Missouri 6s......... 91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.105
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.Is. 90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.105
Louisiana 6s......... 69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.104⅛
Louisiana new bonds. 61⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.104⅛
Louisiana 8s, Lev.bds. 85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.104⅛
Louisiana 7s, Pen'try. 74⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.104⅛
California 7s.........109	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Connecticut 6s.........101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Alabama 8s......... 99	Brooklyn 6s, Wa'r L'n. 93⅛
Arkansas 6s, funded.. 57	Brooklyn 7s, Imp.St'k.100
Ark 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.Is. 57	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......... 91⅛	Tol. & Wabash 2d.... 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs. 79⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n. 89	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......... 98⅛	Han. & Naples 1st... 81
N. Y.Cen.7s, conv.'76. 98	Gt. Western 1st, '68...101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76... 98	Gt. Western 1st, '88.. 87⅛
Erie 1st, Extended.... 96	Gt. Western 2d, '93... 83
Erie 7s, 2d, '79......... 95	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 82
Erie 7s, 3d, '83......... 92	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 78
Erie 7s, 4th, '80......... 84⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d......... 94
Erie 7s, 5th, '88......... 81	Chic., R. I. & Pac.... 98
Buf.,N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 89	Morris & Essex 1st...102⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.102	Morris & Essex 2d.... 94
Harlem 1st.........101⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.... 98⅛
Harlem Con. M.& S.F. 87⅛	N. J. Cen., new bs....100⅛
Alb. & Susq. 1st......... 95	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st.102
Alb. & Susq. 2d......... 91⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d. 96⅛
Alb. & Susq. 3d......... 91⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d. 94⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..118	Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F. 85
Chic.,B.& Q. 8 ₱ c.1st.109⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 2d.........100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d.... 98⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 3d......... 96⅛
M.S.& N.I. S.F. 7 ₱ c.100⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 4th......... 80
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 96	Chic. & Alton Inc.... 95
Cen. Pacific Bonds.... 95⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 98
Union Pac. 1st......... 83⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 87
Un. Pac. L. G's 7s..... 72⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st 93⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 73	Peninsula R. Bs...... 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75...106	St. Louis & I. M. 1st. 89⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st....... 95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...103⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf..... 84⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 93
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 74⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 92⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F..... 95⅛	Mil.&St.P. I.&M.Div 87⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int.Bs. 93	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 87
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs. 86	Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 92
Chic. & N. W. 1st...... 92⅛	Joliet & Chic. 1st....105
C. & N.W.c.7 ₱ c.con. 86⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 84⅛
Han. & St. Jo. conv...105⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 61⅛
Lack. & Western.......100	Tol.,Peo.& War.,W.D. 82
Del., Lack. & W. 1st...100	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d.. 83
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......100
Tol. & W.1st St. L.div. 80⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.........134	New-York County.....200
Manhattan.........154	Importers' & Traders'.160
Merchants'.........113⅛	Park.........153⅛
Mechanics'.........137	Manuf. & Merchants' 99⅛
City.........225	Central National.....102⅛
Phenix.........108	Fourth National.....107⅛
North River......... 85	Ninth National.....110
Mechanics' & Traders'138	Tenth National.....118
Merchants' Exchange.102	Gold Exchange.........105
Leather Manufact'rs'.200	Del. & Hud. Canal.....116
State of New-York....112⅛	Pennsylvania Coal....220
Commerce.........118⅛	American Coal......... 38
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass.115	Spring Mountain Coal 35
Broadway.........290	Canton Co., Baltimore 74
Ocean......... 90	Cons. Coal of Maryl'd. 27
Mercantile.........124	Cumb. Coal and Iron. 30
American Exchange.114⅛	Western Union Tel.... 49⅛
Chatham.........166	Quicksilver Min. Co.. 13⅛
Bk.of North America.106	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf. 18⅛
Hanover.........101	Mariposa Min. Co..... 5⅛
Irving.........113	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf. 9
Metropolitan.........130	Adams Express......... 65⅛
Grocers'.........116	Wells-Fargo Express. 29
East River.........112	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 1⅛
Nassau.........108	Am. Mer. Union Ex.. 45⅛
Corn Exchange.........125	United States Ex.... 46⅛
Continental......... 90	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 44⅛
Commonwealth......... 90	

The Gold speculation has been on a somewhat firmer basis through the afternoon, though not active. The range of the price has been from 111⅛@111½, closing with buyers at 111⅜. While the prevalent view of the reported conditions of peace as between the belligerents in Europe was favorable to the moderation and generosity of the victorious Germans, some apprehension was expressed of probable difficulty on the part of France in adjusting and meeting the indemnity issue, and of a possible heavy outflow of specie from this side, which would lead to renewed inflation in the Gold Room. In the foreign trade circles, however, these fears met with little consideration, and Exchange on London closed tamely and barely steady at 109½@109⅝ for prime 60-day drafts. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $21,993,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers were only some $200,000, up to a late hour this evening. The Treasury Office commenced disbursing today the March interest on the Ten-forty Loan, the aggregate of which is under five millions. The Coin balance of the Office, at the close of business, was $65,512,229. The Customs today yielded $886,000, making an aggregate of $3,054,000 thus far this week.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24.

Gold receipts	$1,014,628 80
Gold payments	1,047,567 89
Gold balance	65,512,229 01
Currency receipts	1,382,442 29
Currency payments	692,198 23
Currency balance	7,949,581 26
Customs	886,000 00

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad declared, on the 22d inst., a *Five ₱ cent.* Dividend, payable March 15, free of tax.

Washington advices make the yield of the Excises thus far in the current fiscal year $100,278,251, against $109,194,391 same time in 1869-70.

The City Bank Exchanges, today, were $84,227,756, and the resulting balances, $3,814,137.

The currency balances of the Sub-Treasury, this evening, are $7,949,581.

The new Board of Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have chosen Mr. JAMES S. THAYER, President; Mr. GEORGE W. BUTTS, Vice-President, and Mr. EUGENE KELLY, Treasurer.

The General Freight Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, Mr. C. W. SMITH, has prepared the following exhibit of the through freight sent East in December from San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Wine	229,907	Whale-bone	149,764
Fruit	20,492	Wheat	19,997
Tea	586,144	Carriages	22,685
Wool	119,131	Quicksilver	20,260
Leather	163,715	Glue	23,196
Silk	47,405	Unspecified merchandise	751,155
Hides	78,116		
Fish	92,189		
Total, in lbs.			2,334,316

All the tea, wool, silk, hides, fish, whalebone, wheat, carriages, quicksilver, glue, and 160,000 lbs. of the leather, 202,400 lbs. of the wine and 463,300 lbs. of the unspecified merchandise went from San Francisco. Of the 275,700 lbs. of unspecified from Sacramento, 200,000 lbs. was live stock, while of the 8,900 lbs. unspecified freight from Marysville, 7,300 lbs. was machinery.

During 1870 shipments of principal articles were as follows, in pounds:

Hops	115,719	Hides	151,056
Wine	1,573,960	Silk	201,455
Wool	8,154,453	Skins and furs	881,419
Leather	770,092	Tea	3,104,298
Fish	909,263	Wheat	180,850
Fruit	85,618		

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Feb. 22, says:

"The weather has been mild, and the snow and ice which have covered the streets are nearly gone. A sweeping rain Friday and Friday night did this. This was the heaviest rain we have had for many months, and was of great service to those residing in the rural districts by furnishing them with a supply of water.

There has been another rise in the Ohio, from its source to Cairo, and the stage of water, not only in the Ohio, but the Mississippi and its tributaries, is ample for all navigable purposes. Business continues fair for the season, without much change in prices or any speculative movement worthy of note in any department. Flour and wheat have been quiet. Corn has been in good demand at better prices. Other grain unchanged. Cotton has been quiet, and rather dull during the fore part of the week, but there was a better feeling at the close. Whisky has been steady, with a good demand.

There has been a falling off in the demand for provisions and a growing weakness in the market, although holders have not, so far, been willing to make concessions of importance, and ask pretty full prices. The dealers in the consuming markets have been pretty well supplied with stock, and, therefore, are not now in the market. Pork-packing is still going on at many places. In the grocery trade there has been a good business done, and at full prices, excepting for refined sugar, which is a shade lower."

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad during the second week in February:

	1871.	1870.	Inc.
Freights	26,093 44	20,035 25	6,058 19
Coal	11,685 57	8,394 16	3,291 41
Passengers	8,775 14	9,269 69	Dec. 494 55
Miscellaneous	1,700 00	1,700 00	......
Total	48,254 15	39,399 10	Inc. 8,855 05
Add one week	46,528 90	37,415 54	9,113 36
Total two weeks	94,783 05	76,814 64	17,968 41

From the San Francisco *Herald* we glean the following exhibit of the amount of quicksilver produced in the United States in 1868, 1869 and 1870:

	1868. Flasks.	1869. Flasks.	1870. Flasks.
New-Almaden mine	25,600	17,000	14,000
New-Idria	12,300	10,450	10,000
Redington mine	8,700	5,000	4,546
Sundry other mines	2,100	1,150	1,000
Total	48,700	33,600	29,546

The exports to the different countries for 1870 and the three previous years were as follows:

To	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
New-York	1,900	4,500	1,500	1,000
Great Britain	1,500	3,500	.....	.....
China	10,011	17,785	11,800	4,500
Mexico	10,042	14,120	8,060	7,088
South America	3,800	2,500	2,900	1,300
Australia	300	1,580	300	300
British Columbia	20	20	4	9
Other countries	280	501	51	41
Total flasks	28,853	44,506	24,415	13,788

And our exports previously have been:

	Flasks.		Flasks.
1866	30,287	1858	20,142
1865	42,469	1857	27,262
1864	37,927	1856	23,740
1863	26,014	1855	27,165
1862	33,747	1854	20,963
1861	35,945	1853	12,737
1860	9,448	1852	200
1859	3,399		

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig & Register*, of Feb. 21, says:

"Since Controller PENNEBAKER was inducted into office, over seven millions of the State debt has been retired. Of this amount, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad paid $4,117,771 10, and the Nashville and Decatur Road $2,702,997 10, in State bonds and coupons, in full of their indebtedness to the State. These roads have not only very greatly benefited themselves in obtaining a relief from the heavy incubus under which they have labored for several years past, but have been instrumental in reducing the State debt to the amount mentioned. The sale of the railroads, which is to follow the decision of the railroad suits pending in the Chancery Court, will doubtless reduce the State's indebtedness to the neighborhood of $20,000,000."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Feb. 22, in noticing the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remarks:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held yesterday, and a long and very interesting report of the doings of the Company for the past year, and of its present situation, was read. The gross earnings of the main line for the year were $17,531,706, and the expenses $11,206,085, leaving of net earnings $6,271,621. The gross revenues of 1870 are equal to $48,971 per mile, and are $280,895 in excess of those of 1869. The actual cost of operating, including the branch lines, was slightly less than sixty per cent. of the receipts. The revenues of the lines operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (the Fort Wayne, the Philadelphia and Erie, and the Pittsburg and Erie,) in addition to those from their own, were $29,665,206, and the expenses $23,265,317, leaving of net profits $6,399,888, from which was paid in dividends and interest, and on account of the lease of the Harrisburg Railroad, and in payment of principal and interest to the State on account of the purchase of the State Works, $5,849,340, leaving a balance to the credit of the Company of $550,548 as the result of the business of the year, which, added to a similar surplus in 1869, of $463,533, gives a total of $1,014,081. Favorable as these figures present the affairs of the Company, and especially the investments in other lines, the report says it is confidently expected that after the current year they will show a very material increase, and will yield an amount fully sufficient to meet the interest upon the whole mortgage indebtedness of the Company. It is announced as the intention of the Company not to increase its indebtedness beyond the $35,000,000 now authorized, as it is considered that the other assets will be ample to meet any enlargement of the Company's works. This will be gratifying news to those timid shareholders who have been looking with some little apprehension at the wonderful expansion of railroads and railroad liabilities. The value of the Company's sinking fund for the payment of bonds under the second mortgage at maturity, it is declared, will be not only sufficient for that purpose, but will leave a balance that will pay off the first and general mortgage bonds; while the lien of the Commonwealth upon the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad will be extinguished before its maturity by the annual reductions required by law—thus, then giving the entire net earnings to the shareholders, which, it is said, will equal twenty-five per cent. per annum. The roads at present or in immediate prospect of being worked and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cover 3,600 miles, the trade of the whole of which extent of railway, except some eighty-five miles, from Harrisburg to Baltimore, is more or less directly tributary to Philadelphia. In equipment and appointments the works of this Company are equal, if not superior, to those of any other in this country. It carried last year 4,352,769 passengers an average distance of thirty-four and two-third miles, and transported 5,804,051 tons of freight, at an average charge per ton of a fraction more than one and one-half cents per mile. One of the most important items of information that the report brought to the attention of the meeting was that of an act of the Legislature, approved December, 1869, authorizing the increase of the capital of all railway companies fifty per cent., and that the directors of this Company had accepted its provisions, which action the stockholders were asked to ratify, as subsequent to the reading of the report they did. As a first step under this law, in order "to meet the demands upon the treasury during 1871, to complete the works in progress that are deemed essential to protect the existing interests of the Company to pay the debentures, amounting to $1,109,224, falling due in July, the Board propose to give to each shareholder the privilege of subscribing for one share of stock for every six that may be standing in his name upon the books of the Company on the 30th day of April, at par." This is a stock distribution of 16⅔ ₱ cent., and will increase the capital of the Company that amount. But as the report of the Treasurer shows that the net revenues in 1870 were in excess of the amount required to meet dividends of 10 ₱ cent. upon this increase of capital, and as there is no reason to expect less favorable results in the future, there would seem to be no reason for apprehension on the part of shareholders as to maintaining current dividends in the future. The character and purpose of the "Bureau" to be established at Pittsburg for the more efficient management of the Company's roads west of Pittsburg, the progress of the Company's efforts to establish a sea-board railway to New-Orleans, and something of the negotiations pending with the "United Companies" of New-Jersey for the leasing of those works, were communicated to the meeting; and the rumor recently current that the Company had purchased a controlling interest in the Union Pacific was unqualifiedly denied. This is, altogether, the most flattering exhibit ever made by this Company, and if the promises of the future are realized, the Pennsylvania Railroad bids fair to be the most important and profitable work of its magnitude in the world.

The Associated Railroad Companies of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Every now and then, for some time past, something is said in the newspapers respecting a proposed sale or lease of the railroads and canal of the associated companies of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. The New-Jersey Press has generally contented itself with a mere statement of the existence of a negotiation between the companies referred to, without any expression of opinions entertained by the people of New-Jersey on the subject. The abstinence of the New-Jersey Press from any discussion of the question, may be owing to the fact that the New-Jersey Press is in general friendly to the companies, and really do not know their wishes, or, perhaps, the proposed sale or transfer may be supposed to be improbable.

No one with authority from the companies has publicly advocated any such measure. The public in New-Jersey are altogether uninformed as to the number of those in the companies who favor the proposed policy. They are equally ignorant with whom the proposition to sell or lease originated—whether with the Pennsylvania Central or the New-Jersey companies. Have the New-Jersey companies, without consulting their stockholders or the State, ventured to solicit a purchaser of their vast and inestimably valuable privileges? Or has the Pennsylvania Central, which is extending her connections in every direction westward, concluded to extend eastward, and offered a price for the New-Jersey railroads? We have taken some pains to obtain information in relation to these questions, and we are satisfied that neither of them can be answered affirmatively.

The Pennsylvania Company did not, nor did any of its officers, originate the negotiation for the acquisition of the New-Jersey railroads, nor was it originated by virtue of any authority sanctioned officially in the first instance, by the New-Jersey companies. Certain officials of the New-Jersey railroad companies, without authority from the companies, made overtures to other officials of the Pennsylvania Company for that Company to lease or purchase the New-Jersey railroads. The Pennsylvania gentlemen supposed these New-Jersey officials were acting with authority, and were thus induced to enter into negotiation with the New-Jersey railroad companies. The countenance and support of some of the stockholders in the New-Jersey companies, principally non-residents of New-Jersey, were obtained, subsequently, to favor the project. They were persuaded to believe that ten per cent. dividend, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central, was better than the guarantee of the New-Jersey companies.

The extent and value of the franchises which the New-Jersey companies are invited to surrender I do not now propose to discuss. Nor will I now endeavor to estimate what future advantages the State of New-Jersey will forfeit by the proposed disposition of the most important public works she possesses. These considerations may well deserve more elaborate treatment than can be bestowed upon them at this time.

My present object was merely to indicate the origin of the negotiation now going on in relation to the transfer of the monopoly power of New-Jersey to Pennsylvania. MORE ANON.

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These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¾ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

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Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 24, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	4	Hops, bales	83
Bees-wax, pkgs	11	Hides, No.	137
Cotton, bales	4,001	Hides, bdls	4
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	42	Leather, sides	8,145
Copper, bbls	14	Pork, bbls	1,045
Dried Fruit, pkgs	239	Cut-meats, pkgs	483
Eggs, bbls	1,167	Grease, pkgs	260
Flour, bbls	10,140	Lard, pkgs	1,028
Wheat, bushels	3,160	Butter, pkgs	1,543
Corn, bushels	5,250	Cheese, boxes	184
Oats, bushels	4,500	Tallow, pkgs	41
Barley, bushels	500	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,650
Grass-seed, bushels	3,919	Pea-nuts, bags	1,767
Flax-seed, bushels	56	Sumac, bags	752
Beans, bushels	153	Tobacco, hhds	213
Peas, bushels	300	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,707
Corn-meal, bbls	160	Whisky, bbls	428
Corn-meal, bags	1,500	Wool, bales	33

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Donati*, for Liverpool—1,101 bales Cotton, 11,311 bushels Wheat, 500 tcs. Beef, 500 bbls. Flour, 1,200 Staves.

By the bark *Louis*, for Cork and orders—28,735 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Thought*, for Gibraltar and orders—6,083 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Blanche*, for Gibraltar—1,389 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *New-York*, for Naples—1,576 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Idolique*, for Leghorn—2,486 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been selling slowly at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Holders have been generally firm in their views as to price, but the market has been devoid of animation; sales, 250 bags Rio by the *North America*, and 239 bags do. by the *Ehen*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguyra, 14¼c.@15¾c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, mostly for export, at unaltered prices; sales, 5,962 bales, of which 508 bales were to arrive,) including 4,710 bales to shippers, 1,002 bales to spinners, and 250 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a good inquiry noted, at a shade firmer rates. Sales, since our last, 7,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, 500 bales at 14 9-16c.; April, 100 bales at 14 11-16c.; May, 100 bales at 14⅞c.; June, 200 bales at 15c. And today, for February, 400 bales at 14 7-16c.; March, 2,700 bales at 14½c., 100 bales at 14 9-16c.; April, 500 bales at 14⅝c., 600 bales at 14 11-16c., 600 bales at 14¾c.; May, 300 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c.; June, 700 bales at 15c.; July, 600 bales at 15⅛c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales April for 100 bales May. Free on board at Mobile, 100 bales on private terms, last evening; free on board at New-Orleans, 100 bales on private terms, today. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: February, 14.41c.; March, 14.53c.; April, 14.63c.; May, 14.78c.; June, 14.99c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 4,001 bales, including 3,120 bales from Norfolk, 881 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12¾	13	13¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	14	14¼	14½
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15⅛
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,306
Receipts last week	35,155
Receipts the preceding week	30,097
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	679,084
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	1,101
Exports since Sept. 1	364,227
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	108,000

DRY GOODS—There has been fair inquiry for most styles of seasonable fabrics, and values have been well maintained throughout. Domestic Cottons have been taken with more avidity, especially by Western purchasers, at the ruling figures. Domestic Woolens have been quoted steady, but the trade is not as yet as satisfactory as had been anticipated. For foreign goods there has been some increase of demand, and with moderate offerings of stock, prices have been quoted firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in low grades of State and Western Flour have been again comparatively liberal, and, with lighter offerings, prices have been quoted 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher, closing rather buoyantly. In the medium and better grades there has not been much animation, and values have not varied essentially. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,150 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 15; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 85; very good to fancy, $6 85@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 80; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$6 95 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 60@$5 65
Sour Flour	5 30@ 6 40
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 15
Extra State	6 60@ 7 25
Extra City shipping brands	6 60@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 05@10 25

Southern Flour has been in fair request at firmer prices; sales reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$7 20 for poor to good, and $7 20@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more urgent demand, partly for export, at $4 35@$6 30 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 675 bbls. Corn-meal has been in quite moderate demand at $3 65@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $3 70@$4 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Southern, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been sparingly dealt in at $2 70@$3 10 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 10@$7 20
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 20@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 30
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 65@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

FRUIT—Layer Raisens have been in quite moderate request on the basis of $2 77½ ₱ box; sales, 1,850 boxes. Currants have been salable at a shade stronger rates; 300 casks changed hands at equal to 8¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Figs have been unusually active; 25,000 drums having been purchased on private terms; closing more firmly. Of Turkey Prunes sales have been reported of 165 casks at 11¼c.@11½c. Other articles quiet.

GRAIN—There has been a more active inquiry for Wheat since our last, chiefly for export, and prices have been quoted about 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel higher, in the instances of Prime new crop Spring and Amber Winter, which have been in most request. The more favorable Liverpool telegrams served to stimulate purchases and to strengthen values, which were further benefited in the late afternoon by the Peace reports. The dealings on 'Change were mainly in new crop No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 51, in store, and $1 52½ afloat; in new No. 1 Spring, at $1 51½@$1 52, in store; in old mixed, old and new Spring at $1 43@$1 48½, from store and delivered, and in prime Amber Western, (Winter,) of which equal to about six boat-loads were taken for the French market at $1 63, in store. Some odd lots offered, and Amber Western (Winter) were placed at $1 55@$1 63½, and of White Western and Southern at $1 65@$1 92½, the latter an extreme figure for a fancy sample. The bulk of the business, as well in Spring as in Winter Wheat, was for shipment. At the close of 'Change, prime new crop No. 2 Spring was in request at $1 51, but was generally held at $1 52@$1 53 for the best samples, in store. Through the late afternoon shippers manifested more eagerness to buy prime stock, and bids were reported as high as $1 56 for strictly prime No. 1, delivered; but holders seemed indifferent about selling, most of them withdrawing samples, and some of them naming up to $1 60 as the asking rate for choice boat-loads, afloat. The market wound up decidedly in favor of sellers. Speculative bidding was rather brisker and more confident. Millers, however, were operating with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,500 bushels in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 62½@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 63½, in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring, $1 52@$1 52½ bid, in store, and $1 54@$1 55 afloat, for best; No. 2 Spring, $1 50@$1 52½, in store and afloat; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 43@$1 48½; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 90; Red and Amber State at $1 56@$1 63½; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 56@$1 63½; White Southern at $1 70@$1 92½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite active at firmer and buoyant prices. The home trade have been free buyers. There has also been a fair export inquiry noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 73,500 bushels, at 82½c.@85c. for new Mixed Western, closing at about 84½c.@85c. for strictly prime samples; 82c.@86c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 84c.@93c. for White do.; 80c.@82c. for odd lots, from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in some demand and quoted at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand and quoted firm at $1 12@$1 20 for fair to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and 97½c.@$1 02½ for State; sales, 21,000 bushels. Barley-malt has been in more demand, at $1 10@$1 25 for Canada, and 90c.@$1 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 10,700 bushels. Oats have been in moderate request, mostly for trade purposes, at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65½c.@66c., in store, for Mixed Western; 66c.@68½c. for State; 66c.@70c. for White Ohio, and 60c. for old Western, in store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 500 bbls. Flour and 11,311 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; and 28,735 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been more sought after at steady rates; sales, 250 bales Bags, at Boston, on private terms; and 1,000 bags Bagging, deliverable by June 1, at 19c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at $1 20 for Shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 85c.@$1 60 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Further sales of 2,750 bales Jute Butts have been made at Boston, mostly at 3⅛c., gold, ₱ lb. Market unaltered.

HIDES—A moderately active movement has been noted in the leading kinds of stock at rather firmer quotations. Sales have been made of 10,000 Buenos Ayres at 24¼c., and, rumored, of 12,000 Montevideo, to arrive, at 23¼c., gold. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 24c.@24¼c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 24c.@25c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@23 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@21c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Curacao, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20c.@21c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 29@32 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12½c.@12⅜c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, selected; California, 45@60 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10½c.@11c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10½c.@10½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 9½c.@10c., currency, selected. *Upper-Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 26c.@27c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@18 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 37c.@38c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14c.@14½c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 9c.@10c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c.@11c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—The demand has been fairly active since our last, at steadier prices, ranging from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 1c.@5c. for older growths, ₱ lb. Receipts, 83 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—The dealings in most kinds of Sole have been on a restricted scale, though buyers have generally had the advantage as to price. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@31c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@38c.; Union, Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₱ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been steady in price, since our last, at 21½c.@22c. ₱ lb., at which 155,000 lbs. changed hands. Pig-iron has been in much better request and quoted generally firmer. Sales have been reported of 2,000 tons No. 1 American, 250 tons Lehigh, and 200 tons Monkland, on private terms; 450 tons Glengarnock at $30@$31, the latter rate from yard; 250 tons Gartsherrie at $32, from store; and 150 tons Coltness at $33, cash. Bar, Rail, Scrap and Sheet Iron have been in moderate jobbing demand at former figures. Pig-lead has been quiet on the basis of $6 20 for ordinary foreign, ₱ 100 lbs. Spelter has been more sought after, and quoted a shade dearer; sales, 25 tons, at 6c.@6½c., gold, ₱ lb. Pig-tin has not attracted much attention, yet has been quoted steady at 32½c.@33c. for English; 33½c. for Straits, and 38½c.@38¾c. for Banca, all gold values. Of Tin Plates, sales have been reported of 2,500 boxes, mostly charcoal, on the basis of $8 75 for I. C.; also 1,000 boxes Terne, part at $6 12½@$7 50, gold, ₱ box. Nothing new in Zinc.

MOLASSES—There has been less call for all kinds, since our last, within our range; sales 400 bbls. New-Orleans, part at auction, at 50c.@78c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@65c. for old, and 45c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 32c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 46c.@72c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet at $2 40@$2 45 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; 300 bbls. changed hands at $2 42½. Tar has been inactive at old figures. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in less request and weaker as to price, with sales reported of 215 bbls. at 53½c.@54c. for merchantable and shipping, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@54½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 35@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Holders have been firm in their views, and have not been offering supplies with much freedom, but the demand has been generally quite moderate. We quote: Crude Whale at 50c.@65c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38; Unbleached Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Bleached Sperm, $1 47½@$1 50; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 12½; Red Oil at 50c.@65c.; Linseed-oil at 84c.@86c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 27½ in casks; Menhaden at 49c.@50c.; Crude Seal at 70c.@71c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@49c.; Yellow, 57c.@65c.; White Winter, 70c.@72c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet since our last, at the nominal figures of 14⅛c.@14¼c., in bulk, and 19c. in shipping order, here; and 18¼c.@18½c. in shipping order in Philadelphia. The Creek advices have been of a very tame market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 25, and Upper at $4 25, ₱ bbl. Refined has been slow of sale at about 24½c. for standard White here, and 24⅛c.@24¼c. at Philadelphia. Sales, 3,500 bbls. for February and March delivery, were reported there at the quoted figures. The export clearances hence have been 1,389 bbls. and 10,083 cases for Gibraltar and orders; 1,576 bbls. for Naples, and 2,486 bbls. for Leghorn. And, from Philadelphia, 230,725 gallons for Bremen, 131,875 gallons for Gibraltar and orders, 3,800 gallons for Barbadoes. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in moderate demand at from 30½c.@31½c. for Standard, and 32c. for prime White, ₱ gallon; sales, 5,000 cases. Naphtha has been in some request on the basis of 10¼c.@10½c. in shipping order, 15c. in cases and 4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances from Philadelphia included 75,209½ gallons Benzine, for Marseilles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention and has been quoted firmer, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls. at $22 25@$22 37, chiefly at $22 25 for New Mess; $21 75 for Old Mess; $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $21 50 for Western Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a fair inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $22 25, seller March; $22 37, seller April. Sales since our last, 2,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand and heavy, within the range of 9c.@9½c. for Western, and 9½c.@10½c. for City. Cut-meats continue inactive at former rates; sales have been reported of 90 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at former rates; sales 125 boxes at 11⅛c.@11½c. for Long Clear, 12c.@12½c. for Short Clear. Lard has attracted more attention, partly from export buyers, and has been quoted a shade higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,100 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 12½c.@13½c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13c.@13⅛c. for New Western Steam, and 12⅝c.@12¾c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,300 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 13c.; seller April, 13⅛c. and seller May, at 13⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in request at steady rates; offering of stock quite light; sales have been reported of 270 bbls., in lot, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$28 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been salable and firm at $28@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last 250 tcs. Beef Hams continue in request at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots ₱ bbl.; sales, 265 bbls. Butter continues in fair request, especially the better grades, which have been firm in price. We quote; State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,543 pkgs. Cheese continues in demand at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 184 boxes. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	36@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, ₱ lb.	34@36
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@36
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	40@43
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	34@37
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ lb.	30@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₱ lb.	28@30
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	32@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	22@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	22@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	16@18
Common and White, Western and State Stock, ₱ lb.	12@13
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ lb.	22@25
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ lb.	25@28
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	16 @16½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14½ @15½
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	12½ @13½
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	15½ @16¼
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	13½ @15
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—Has been quiet, the light offerings and firmness of holders checking business in Carolina, which has been quoted at $8@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Rangoon has been selling at $7@$7 12½, currency, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry prevails for Clover, mostly for export, at 11½c.@11⅝c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,300 bags. Nothing new in Timothy. Calcutta Linseed has been in light request, on the basis of about $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel of 56 lbs.

SKINS—Have been in very moderate demand, at about former figures.

SOAP—Has been salable and steady, including Castile at 10¼c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6½c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more request at previous figures; sales have been reported since our last of 1,428 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara, at from 7¾c.@11¾c.; 90 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at from 7c.@9½c., and 1,356 boxes Havana at from 9¼c.@10½c. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8¾c.@9¼c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9½c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9½c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¾c.@ ₱ lb. Refined have been in limited request at from 11c.@13⅜c. ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar at 13⅜c.; White A. 13⅛c.; Yellow C, 11½c., cash, ₱ lb., showing a reduction of ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. from the late figures.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 156,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. for prime; also, 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather more demand at former rates; sales, 400 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@10½c.; 200 cases 1870 Pennsylvania, on private terms; 100 cases 1869 Ohio at 22½c.; 250 bales Havana at 85c.@96c., and 450 bales Yara at 95c.@97½c. ₱ lb. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Frosted lugs	6¼c.@ 6¾c.	— @ —
Lugs	7c. @ 7¼c.	7¾c.@ 8¼c.
Common to medium leaf	7¾c.@ 8½c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Good to medium leaf	8¾c.@ 9¼c.	9½c.@10c.
Fine to medium leaf	9½c.@10½c.	10¾c.@11c.
Selections	11c. @12c.	11½c.@12½c.

Seed-leaf Tobacco—Old Crop Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 25c.@35c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 12c.@14c.; average lots, 16c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 22c.@35c. *Havana Tobacco*—New Crop Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I. Cut, 87½c.@90c., currency; II. Cut, $1 10, currency; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 16c.@19c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond; bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@65c., in bond.

WHISKY—Continues in very moderate demand at drooping prices, with sales reported since our last of 400 bbls. at 91½c.@91¾c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 428 bbls.

WOOL—The dealings have been on a moderate scale since our last in nearly all kinds, the comparatively limited offerings of desirable stock and the firmness of holders operating against free movements. Values have been decidedly strong throughout, with the advantage in favor of sellers.

FREIGHTS—There has been a more general inquiry for room, and rates have been quoted fairly steady. The offerings have been mostly of Breadstuffs, Cotton, Provisions and Petroleum. The demand for vessels on charter has been somewhat brisker, and ship-owners have been more confident, particularly since the publication of the peace reports in the afternoon. For Liverpool, there were taken 5,900 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d., by sail and steam, ₱ lb.; 38,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 6d. by sail, and 7d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 1,000 tcs. Lard, 250 boxes Bacon, and 1,250 boxes Cheese, at about former rates; 220 hhds. Tallow, mostly by sail, at 21s. 3d.@21s. 6d. ₱ ton; 1,300 Oars at ¾d. ₱ foot. For London, 9,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Newcastle, a North German bark, of 430 tons register, with equal to about 3,800 quarters Wheat at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Glasgow, by steam, 15,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, of 418 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl., and if to the Continent, 10 ₱ cent. additional; also, a Norwegian bark of 183 tons register, with 900 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d. if to the United Kingdom; 6s. if to the Continent, and 6s. 6d. if to the Baltic; also, a North German bark of 600 tons register, from Philadelphia, for Wilmington, N. C., and thence to the United Kingdom or the Continent, with Naval Stores, chiefly Resin, on private terms. For Havre, a British bark of 696 tons register, with equal to 43,000 bushels Wheat, at 8¼d. ₱ bushel, in ship's bags; also, an American ship, of 1,375 tons register, with general cargo, including 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Antwerp or Rotterdam, a North German bark of 383 tons register, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, a British bark of 622 tons register, with 4,200 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl. For the Satilla River and back, a brig with 250,000 feet of Lumber, at $9 50 ₱ 1,000 feet. For New-Orleans, a bark of 434 tons register, with general cargo on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 24, 1871.

Trade in Live Stock was small and dull. This is not to be wondered at, as Lent, in its influence, reduces considerably the number of meat consumers. Horned Cattle were, in the aggregate, a common lot; prices ranged from 9½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt.@7½ cwt., on an average of 55 lbs. to the cwt. No quotations in Sheep or Veals. Hogs dull from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., City Dressed; 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb., Western Dressed. A few sales of light Bacon Pigs at 11c. ₱ lb. Market uncertain.

SALES TODAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for SHERMAN & ALLERTON 218 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt.@7 cwt.; also, for selves 112 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; again, for HAZLEWOOD & CO., 24 Steers, ordinary Cattle, at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., on sale for J. DAVIS 15 Steers, plain Cattle. J. H. DALBY sold for J. J. MARTIN 51 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.@6½ cwt.; also, for self, 65 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. and again, 15 Steers, Illinois, coarse Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for C. W. ALLERTON & CO., 274 Steers, Illinois, common but fat Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight from 6½ cwt.@6½ cwt.; also, 34 Steers, Texans, common and lean, at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 631 head of horned-Cattle, 1,300 Hogs, 1,211 Sheep, arrived in 68 cars; due 4 cars of Sheep.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1871.

Amusements This Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE POOR GENTLEMAN. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry, Miss Mestayer, and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. KING JAMES V. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Anderson and Miss Pateman. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—RICHELIEU.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Barton Hill and Mrs. Emma Clymar. MATINEE at 2 o'clock—FANCHON.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington-place. HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. TEARS AND LAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Scebach.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. DRAMATIC AND OTHER READINGS. By Geo. Vandenhoff. MATINEE at 3 o'clock—CONCERT. Artists: Miss Maria Brainard, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Messrs. Wehli, Remmerts, and Chorus by the Euterpe Society.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. LECTURE BY REV. DR. WISE. Subject—"The Apostle Paul." MATINEE at 2 o'clock. PIANO-FORTE RECITAL.

LYRIC HALL. 6th-av., near 46th-st. MATINEE at 3 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Peraheam, the Hess Children, and others.

UNION LEAGUE HALL. Madison-av., corner 23d-st. MATINEE at 3 o'clock—PIANO-FORTE RECITAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. Orange-st., near Hicks-st. AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

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Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 75 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A Bordeaux telegram says nothing is known there regarding the conditions of peace, and nothing will be known until they are fully decided on. Moreover, the dispatches from Bordeaux to Lille warn the public against false reports as to the terms of peace. The Berlin *Orose Gazette* says the dispatches in the Belgian papers purporting to give the conditions are altogether incorrect. A London dispatch says a prominent German banker has gone to Paris with Count HERKEL to discuss the financial features of the conditions with M. THIERS. The evening edition of the London *Times* of yesterday contained a dispatch setting forth that Count VON BISMARCK had doubts of the conclusion of peace; that France, too, had asked for a prolongation of the armistice; that hostilities would be resumed on the 26th at midnight, and that the guns of the Paris batteries had been turned upon the city. A dispatch to the London *Telegraph* of the 23d stated that all the conditions except the money question had been agreed upon. The "Court of Rome" has recognized the new Government of France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In the British House of Commons, last night, Mr. DISRAELI attacked the foreign policy of the Government, particularly with reference to the Eastern question. Mr. GLADSTONE replied, denouncing Mr. DISRAELI'S course at this time as mad, and asserting that the Conference would bear Russia's case in all fairness. Lord LISGAR, now Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Cavan, Ireland....A crowded meeting in favor of church disestablishment was held in London on Thursday night.....A Brazilian loan of £3,000,000 sterling has been introduced in the London market.... Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN is on the way to Bordeaux from Marseilles....The death of Mlle. SCHNEIDER is denied.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Pacific Railroad presented a report recommending that the Government transport all freights overland, instead of via Panama, and retain fifty per cent., thereby providing for the semi-annual interest; and a majority of the Judiciary Committee reported averse to the opinion of the Attorney-General, claiming that under the provisions of existing laws Government has no right to retain more than fifty per cent. of the amount of the transportation over the road. The Judiciary Committee also reported favorably the bill repealing the test oath. The House bill to guard the purity of elections was taken up early in the session, and was made the subject of a long and tedious debate, which was principally carried on by the Democrats, whose intention was to talk against time and thus defeat it.

The House was occupied with the "Omnibus Appropriation bill" the greater portion of the day. Twenty of the fifty-five pages of the bill were disposed of. The bill appropriates $33,583,992. Mr. HALDEMAN, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment, increasing the appropriation to meet the expenses of the Joint High Commission on the differences with England, for the sole purpose, as he said, of getting an opportunity to speak on the question. He then addressed the House in favor of the annexation of the British-American colonies, and of the declaration of the High Commission of the right of the people of these colonies to withdraw from England and join this country if they like. At the conclusion of his speech he withdrew his amendment. The item of $5,000 due to VINNIE REAM for her statue of LINCOLN, was changed to $10,000, making the total amount $15,000. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to bring about the reduction of the duty on coal. The House adjourned at 5¾ o'clock.

GENERAL.

During a gale at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, the gable of a school-house was blown down and a panic created among the children. Two were injured, but none were killed. Other accidents were caused during the day by the high winds.

The coal operators of the Schuylkill region held another meeting in Philadelphia yesterday and adopted an address to the public, setting forth that the systematic misrepresentations of the Working Men's Benevolent Association have made it necessary for them to publish what they call "the facts of the matter," and "the causes which have led them finally to determine on being masters of their own property." This address contains the results of the conferences with the miners and the various agreements entered into after the strike of April, 1870.

One more juror was obtained in the Filkins case yesterday in Albany, making six in all thus far secured.

A dispatch from Magnolia, Miss., says that Hon. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., was run over and killed at that place recently by a railroad train. Judge CONYNGHAM was on his way to Texas to bring home an invalid son. The deceased was the father-in-law of Right Rev. Bishop STEVENS, of Pennsylvania.

Ten of the Fenian exiles, among them Gen. BURKE, Dr. POWER and Capt. JOHN MCCLURE, now visiting Baltimore, were formally received by both branches of the City Council on Thursday evening. The Council gave them a banquet yesterday afternoon at Barnum's Hotel.

Miss HANNAH LYMAN, Principal of Vassar College, died at the College on the 21st, aged fifty-five years.

The "throat and foot" disease among cattle, which has prevailed to a considerable extent at various places down the river, has made its appearance in Troy.

An Eastport, Me., dispatch says the revenue cutter *Vigilant*, Capt. FREEMAN, seized on Thursday the British schooner *Martha Ann* for violating the Coasting laws.

The Best Government in the World in Trouble.

It must, we think, be generally admitted that affairs have not being going on well of late for our estimable friends, TWEED and SWEENY. Very few people in this changeful world are lucky enough to enjoy an unbroken career of prosperity, and fortune seems very much inclined to turn the cold shoulder on the Tweedites, big and little. Their best laid schemes are going all "agley." There was a time when we should have rejoiced at this, but the goodly row of certificates to good character which TWEED and his friends have received from many worthy citizens, is calculated to unsettle things. Undoubtedly it does seem to the ordinary eye rather unfortunate that half a dozen men should have acquired unchecked control over State and City affairs, and that they should hold the greater part of our judicial and legislative machinery under their own private lock and key. No one could suppose, at first sight, that this could be a good arrangement for the public. But the millionaires, and the Citizens' Association, assure us that appearances are deceptive, and that more honest, disinterested, public-spirited men never breathed than TWEED & Co. It is of no use to say that the evidence of people's own senses is sufficient to disprove this testimony. Any man who could have the audacity to contradict a millionaire ought to be burned alive at the stake, and as for suspecting the good faith of the Citizens' Association, it is almost as bad as that mysterious crime which old-fashioned people call "flying in the face of Providence." We may, therefore, be quite sure that *our* "people's WILLIAM" planned the Broadway and Croton water jobs solely for our good.

But see now how perverse is fate. There was that Broadway extension scheme, warranted to put an odd million or two into the pockets of TWEED the First and his adherents. Everything was very nicely planned. Property-owners were to have so much by way of compensation; and our best benefactor, SWEENY, the man "around the corner," was to share the remainder with his friends. Every precaution had been taken against the cat jumping out of the bag. A middleman had been appointed to receive and divide the "swag." But instead of remaing quietly at home, what must this middleman do but go out sleigh-riding, and of course as luck would have it he broke his neck. Through that piece of stupidity the bottom fell out of the tub. Everything had to be done over again. Of course the affair can be easily arranged, for TWEED is always sure of the Legislature—there are Republicans there ready to sell their souls to him, if TWEED had any use for that article. But still it is always a nuisance to have to do one's work over twice. And this case was especially annoying, because the public are rather on the watch for TWEED'S rogueries, and this one was on so vast a scale that it is almost enough to shake our confidence even in the millionaires.

Out of the bill for supplying the City with "pure and wholesome water," Mr. TWEED and his cronies are to make at least $500,000. Of this, whether the people like it or not, there is not the shadow of a doubt. We have rather understated than exaggerated the sum. But then, says a Democratic paper, "surely it is better that one man should steal than thirty." Here you have the theory of modern government in a nutshell. The question whether it is not possible to find rulers who will not steal at all is no longer thought worthy of discussion. TWEED and SWEENY justify themselves to their party by declaring that they are stealing just now in order to put aside funds for the next Presidential election. Much will depend upon the South in that contest, and if a stream of gold can be turned on from Tammany in that quarter, it is thought that HOFFMAN can be elected without the least difficulty. While the Republicans are disputing with each other, the Democrats will walk in and carry off the oyster. That is the idea—but of course it is liable to accident. The Broadway extension swindle looked all safe enough, but there was one contingency against which the dark complexioned gentleman round the corner, by the name of SWEENY, had not provided. And so it may be with the greater *coup* now meditated. A few more exposures of organized robbery, and the people may at last come to the conclusion that they have about had enough of TWEED & Co., and that it might be well to try another firm just by way of a change. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and those who think with him cannot explain away such ugly facts as the Broadway and Croton water schemes. There they are, conspicuous instances of treachery and roguery, open for all men to see who have eyes and will use them, instead of peering through the spectacles of millionaires. The temper of the public is now such that it will be dangerous to presume upon it too far. While honest merchants and traders find it more and more difficult to keep their positions, TWEED and SWEENY and all their gang are constantly adding to their fortunes, and laughing in their sleeves. They have paralyzed the legitimate speculations of Wall-street, driven capital and enterprise out of the City, and even taken away the ordinary means of protecting property against spoliation. These are specific accusations, not vague assertions, and each one of them can be proved. The public begin to realize the true state of the case, and one of these days they will show that they know how to deal with it.

The Terms of Peace.

At last we have facts which are definite, and which appear to be trustworthy, with reference to the German terms of peace. We estimated five hundred millions of dollars as the extreme limit of the sum which France would be able to pay. Germany has justified the claim to "comparative moderation" recently put forward in regard to her pecuniary demands, by settling for less than half that amount, or a little over a tenth part of the preposterous sum which was first reported. The report as to the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine turns out to have been without foundation. BISMARCK has yielded to the popular feeling of Germany, and to the strategic considerations insisted upon by the military leaders, by adhering to his demand for the annexation of the ancient fiefs of the German Empire.

To realize adequately the position in which the terms of peace just signed will leave France, it is necessary to go somewhat into detail. Estimating the Prussian thaler at its gold value of sixty-eight cents, the three hundred and twenty millions which have to be paid represent a sum of $217,600,000 in gold, and a probable addition to the annual taxation of France of fifteen millions of dollars. At the end of the year 1869, the entire capital of the public debt of France was about two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, on which the annual interest amounted to some eighty millions. To this must be added the war loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars contracted by the Empire in August, 1870, and the further amount of fifty millions contracted by the Provisional Government in October, involving an annual charge of not less than twelve millions of dollars. In round numbers, therefore, the war will be found to have added about five hundred millions of dollars to the national debt of France, and at least twenty-seven millions to its annual burdens. Assuming the approximate correctness of these figures, the new Government of France has to face a national debt of three thousand millions of dollars, corresponding pretty closely to our own in 1866, and in order to pay the interest due to its creditors it must raise not less than one hundred and seven millions per annum.

Without proceeding to discuss the effect of this upon the diminished resources and shattered energies of France, it may be well to understand precisely what is meant by the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. Further details are required to show whether these two provinces are to be transferred in their geographical entirety. As regards Alsace, this is tolerably certain; so far as Lorraine is concerned it is open to doubt. The Germans have already distributed these two provinces into what they call "general governments." That of Alsace includes the departments of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, a portion of the Departments of Moselle and Meurthe, and the *arrondissements* of Metz, Thionville, Sarreguemines, Chateau Salins and Sarrebourg. These comprise a territory of about six thousand square miles and probably contain at present 1,800,000 inhabitants. The general government of Lorraine includes the departments of the Meuse and Vosges, a portion of Moselle and Meurthe and the *arrondissements* of Briey, Nancy, Luneville and Toul. Its superficial area is about seven thousand square miles, and its population will reach about 1,200,000. Between them, the ceded provinces in their full extent contain thirteen thousand square miles, and three millions of inhabitants. In Alsace the language of at least three-fourths of the population is essentially German; in Lorraine it is almost exclusively French. About seven-eighths of the population are Roman Catholic, the remainder being Lutherans, Reformers, or Jews.

The German concession on the subject of entering Paris is generous and well-timed, and will have the effect of sparing France a wound which would have been almost as keenly resented as the loss of her eastern provinces. The comparative moderation of the pecuniary mulct may be still further modified by the requisitions that have been made, otherwise than as indemnities, being taken as part payment. On this, as on other qualifying articles of the treaty, further information must be awaited. Whether a moderate Republican or Orleanist Government be eventually selected to rule France, its task will be a highly difficult one. A financial policy of the most enlightened kind will be the first requisite demanded of it. Unfortunately, neither the French agriculturists nor the manufacturing population are capable of appreciating the method of distributing taxation most likely to conduce to the rapid revival of the resources of the country. Then, the extreme Republicans will not fail to make the question of the ceded provinces an excuse for perpetual agitation. The thorough hopelessness of ever regaining them, while Germany remains entrenched at Metz, Nancy and Strasbourg, will only furnish fresh arguments in favor of revenge to the party of desperation. The Government in power will only subsist in virtue of the nation's choice, and should it be an elective monarchy, it will be so much the weaker from the character of individual responsibility it will assume, and the opportunities it will challenge of a combined Republican opposition. Still, amid all the obvious difficulties and dangers that await France in the future, it may not be too much to hope that she has learned in the harsh school of adversity not to mistake torpid content for true strength, and that she will forever discard military glory as the chief end of national existence. In this case, the present generation will assuredly see the losses of a destructive war more than repaired, and a nation more truly great added to the commonwealth of Europe than that whose downfall began with the fatal days of August, 1870.

The Burdens and Inequalities of Taxation in New-York.

One of the few acts of Gov. HOFFMAN'S administration of this State which will be remembered to his honor, was his appointment of Mr. D. A. WELLS as one of the TAX Commissioners of the State. Mr. WELLS is unquestionably, at this time, the first American practical economist, and he is known to the students of political economy in all countries for the thoroughness, candor, and precision of his investigations into American financial problems. The appointment of such a man, though belonging to the party opposed to the Governor, and a citizen of another State, is creditable to Mr. HOFFMAN'S intelligence.

No more complicated and difficult problem in practical finance could have been presented to Mr. WELLS than the condition of taxation in New-York State. The rates alone of taxation in some portions of the State, the escape of personal property, the undervaluation of real estate, the heavy taxation of mortgages, and the burdens thrown on manufacture and production, were all evils which were eating out the life and vigor of the State, and putting it behind its sister States in the advance of wealth and population. Thus, in this City, the rate of taxation is $29 54 per head; in Brooklyn, $19 02; in Albany, $20 12, and in Troy $18, while in London it is only $5 85. Our State taxation is $17 55, while Vermont pays only $5 29, and England and Wales, which are supposed to be so heavily burdened, pay for local taxation only $3 89. With these heavy rates, the mode of assessment in New-York is extremely burdensome. In seven years, from 1862 to 1869, our assessed valuation of property increased throughout the State only 30.3 per cent., while the taxation increased 140 per cent. The States in proximity to ours adopted more equal systems of taxation, and withdrew from New-York both wealth and population. Thus, New-Jersey, in many counties, exempted mortgages from taxation, and in Pennsylvania, personal property was freed mainly from burdens, as well as mortgages and judgments. In the latter State, the least possible burdens are placed both on capital and production.

The result is that Pennsylvania, starting in 1860 with a population of 2,906,215, has gained 619,778 in population, while New-York, starting with 3,880,735, has gained only 483,640; and New-York City, with a population of 927,000, built in 1869 and '70 only 4,537 houses, while Philadelphia, with 657,000 inhabitants, put up or proposed to build over ten thousand buildings. The valuations of New-York real estate, it is well understood, are far below its real value, generally only one-fifth part of it, and at the utmost only one-half. The valuations of personal property are still more defective. Thus, in Brooklyn, the proportion of personal to real property is returned as 1 to 10.46, in Rochester 1 to 6.47, in Buffalo 1 to 4.58; yet, on general principles, we may judge that the two are almost equal. In Boston, the proportion is only 1 to 1.67, and in Providence 1 to 1.20. The personal property of New-York would give for taxation, $90 13 per capita; of Massachusetts, $345 19. Mr. WELLS estimates that there are *five thousand millions* of productive property in the State; the real amount taxed is only $434,270,278.

The taxation of mortgages, again, acts most unfortunately on portions of the State. Thus, the holder of a mortgage in New-York City, if the law is observed strictly, cannot receive more than 4 7-10 interest; in Brooklyn, only 3 1-10; in Albany, 2 4-10, and in Rochester but three-tenths of one per cent. Indeed, in former years the rate of taxation in the latter city was more than the interest on the mortgages. The natural effect, of course, is that capital finds its way to other channels, and all that large class who have constant need to borrow on their lands, for purposes of improvements, are cut off from this resource—greatly to the detriment of the whole community. On the other hand, our neighboring States, which do not throw this burden on mortgages, attract capital to be used in the improvements of land, and are constantly developing their internal resources and population.

Another of the methods in this State for escaping taxation, and thus increasing the burden where it does not belong, is in allowing indebtedness to offset the amount of tangible property.

"Thus, for example, an individual desiring to evade taxation on capital invested in general, mercantile or speculative business, first purchases United States bonds, we may suppose, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. He then borrows on his promissory note, using the bonds as collateral, one hundred thousand dollars, or some smaller sum, and invests the money so obtained in the business in question. When the day of assessment comes round, a return is made, under oath, if need be, of one hundred thousand dollars business capital; one hundred thousand dollars just debts and liabilities; no personal property subject to taxation. If inquiry is made further respecting the United States bonds purchased, the answer is made legitimately, that in respect to these the State authorities have no jurisdiction."

The practical effect of all this inequality and burden of taxation in New-York State, is that the material progress and growth in population of our great State are impeded. It is well known that so heavy is local taxation in this City, as well as the burdens of the tariff, that no steam-ship company, starting a line of steamers for Liverpool, for instance, could compete for a month with rival British or French lines. The local taxation of the British port is a mere trifle—say ten per cent. of the rental value of the premises occupied—while here it is 2.27 per cent. on the whole accessible value of the Company's property.

We cannot today discuss the remedies for these evils, but it is manifest that if remedies are not found, and found speedily, the prosperity of the State will gradually decay, and this great emporium become as Antwerp is now—a place of palaces and warehouses for wealth which has passed away, and of rookeries and tenements for poverty which has remained.

A New Empire of Utopia.

Mr. CHARLES ENDERBY, F. R. S., is a benefactor of his species. He has hit upon a most charming plan for settling international difficulties. The originality of his scheme amounts almost to positive genius, and it is as direct and intelligible as it is novel. Mr. G. F. TRAIN'S Presidential schemes are nothing to it. The art of MACHIAVELLI is completely surpassed by it. In fact, Mr. ENDERBY has snatched a grace altogether beyond the reach of art.

Let us hasten to make known Mr. ENDERBY'S masterly achievement. He has printed in London what he calls *A Proposition from England to America: How to Arrange, Settle and Avoid Disputes between the Two Nations.* This is promising enough at the very threshold. When we get beyond, however, we are struck with amazement at the happy audacity of Mr. ENDERBY'S idea. His proposal, made with a seriousness quite irresistible, is that the two countries should again become one. He suggests that the Prince of WALES should be proclaimed King of the United States, and, on the death of Queen VICTORIA, that he shall be invested with the sovereignty of both countries. He proposes that an hereditary peerage should be established in America—so that what may long have been a day-dream of TWEED, SWEENY, FISK and their fellows, would thus be realized. The Parliament or Congress of both countries, Mr. ENDERBY considers, should meet at the same time, and measures affecting the general interests of both be simultaneously debated, results being promptly intercommunicated by telegraph. Now is the time, urges our political sage, to carry this into effect. There are at this moment many points of contact and similarity favoring consolidation which will become divergent and unlike hereafter. For example, the population of the two countries is now about the same; the interest on their respective debts is about the same; their language is the same, and their laws are based on the same foundations. America, in the adoption of this lovely scheme, would receive an equal interest in all England's outlying possessions, and would have an equal voice in the appointments to places of trust throughout the Empire. TWEED might thus, for example, become a Warden of the Cinque Ports; SWEENY, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and FISK, Master of the Horse, or First Gentleman of the Bed-chamber. This country, on the other hand, would be expected to assent to a modification in its machinery of government—a mere trifle and matter of form—while trade would be greatly benefited by the outlay incident to a Court, and the working-classes would profit by the more equal distribution of wealth consequent upon the creation of a peerage.

Mr. ENDERBY, among other strong prejudices, dislikes the accumulation of large fortunes, a tendency which he thinks strongly marked and threatening in America, but which he believes that titles would prevent from being overdone. A nobleman, he argues, cannot continue sordidly to heap up money in trade or speculation. Would not Mr. A. T. STEWART, he asks, be sure to retire on his already splendid income were he created Duke of Massachusetts? And would not Mr. VANDERBILT be content to relinquish active work were he made, let us say, Lord Harlem and Buffalo? Perhaps even Mr. ENDERBY, should he be created Marquis of Bedlam, would omit to write any more political pamphlets; and thus other impatient aspirants for cash or intellectual distinction would have a road left open to them beautifully illumined by the light of illustrious examples. It is a pleasure to point out at least one recommendation for Mr. ENDERBY'S marvelous project, to which even the most captious of critics cannot reasonably object.

The Government Contract With the Pacific Railroads.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, through Mr. CARPENTER, yesterday reported adversely to the view presented by Mr. BOUTWELL and supported by Attorney-General AKERMAN, in regard to the payment of interest by the Pacific Railroad Companies on the Government loan. Mr. BOUTWELL, it may be remembered, insisted not only that the Government may retain the whole compensation for services performed by the railroads, and apply the same to the payment of the bonds and interest, but also that the companies are bound to reimburse the Government semi-annually on the interest account, if the compensation for service is insufficient. Mr. AKERMAN furnished an opinion favorable to this demand, admitting, indeed, that the law upon the subject is not free from doubt, but contending that wherever doubt exists the Government is entitled to the benefit of it. The companies, on the other hand, maintained that the uniform practice of Mr. BOUTWELL'S predecessors and the plain provisions of the law are on their side. The act of 1864, as amended in 1864, provides that only one-half of the compensation for services performed by the companies is to be retained by the Treasury; and until very recently, no controversy on the subject was ever raised. The debates in both Houses during the progress of the measure were relied upon as proof that this construction was at the time universally accepted—that the law was, in fact, a contract, by which in consideration of certain services the Government agreed to certain terms, this in respect of interest being of the number. Published arguments of Judge CURTIS and Ex-Attorney-General HOAR harmonized with the statements of the companies, the equity of whose claim has been further supported in an ingenious argument from the pen of Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON.

The report of the Judiciary Committee is favorable to the companies. It affirms the liability of the Government to pay for one-half of their services in money, the other half to be applied on the bonds, and declares that the companies, while bound to perform the Government service when required, are not under any legal obligation to repay the interest, except as it may be repaid by the one-half of the compensation money, until the maturity of the bonds. It is not for us to dispute the conclusions of a Committee which embraces the highest character and the best legal ability of the Senate. The points in dispute are points of law, and we have never echoed the clamor that would decide the interpretation of a statute, and the obligations of a contract, by an appeal to popular prejudice rather than by the terms of the law itself. There is a growing disposition to regard great corporations with jealousy, but, after all, the country will not be inclined to repudiate a bargain, even though its conditions are not exactly what might be agreed upon if they were to be determined anew.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is more and more probability of the Erie Directors' bill being repealed by the Legislature. The Democrats do not want to go into the Presidential race so heavily handicapped as they are at this moment. Therefore, JAMES FISK, Jr., notwithstanding that he boasts of controlling 25,000 votes, is to be thrown overboard. He may well ask what is the use of being virtuous if a man is to be dealt with in this way! He has been scraping himself with potsherds, and has even appeared in public in a penitential sheet, and yet he is to be forsaken by his Democratic friends. Perhaps, however, his old tactics at Albany may pull him through. FISK knows how to bribe as well as TWEED, and probably the Republicans who voted for the Croton bill will not be above making acquaintance with the color of his money.

The coal operators have in their lengthy manifesto, made out a case which is plausible enough, but which is hardly likely to be conclusive to the public. The majority of people will be disposed to remember that the disputes between miners and operators have an awkward habit of occurring at the highly inconvenient season of mid-Winter, when a short supply of coal necessarily produces prices which enrich the monopolists at the expense of the consumers and at the cost of much hardship among the poor of our cities. It is all very well to reiterate that "the working men are determined that coal shall not go below $3 at Port Carbon," while the disinterested operators "claim and insist upon the advantage of the increased consumption derived from low prices and which shall be regulated purely by supply and demand." Since the operators invite the operation of economic rules, why does Congress hesitate to give us free coal, and so afford the only lasting guarantee against the perpetual recurrence of these costly and pernicious disputes between the workmen and the operators? A correspondent suggests that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations should "move or permit a motion to amend the title of one of his bills, so as to render a motion to repeal the duty on coal in order." One way or other the difficulty ought to be met, and that speedily. Public sentiment is excited upon it in no common degree, and is little disposed to tolerate the interposition of imaginary obstacles to a step of the most pressing necessity.

Two wills have recently been admitted to probate in London. One was the will of Mr. BRASSEY, a famous railroad contractor. "His personalty alone, exclusive of his vast landed estates, amounted to six and a half millions." The other will was that of Mr. MARK LEMON, late editor of *Punch*. He left behind him the sum of £800, all told. From this the rising generation may see that it is better to be a railroad contractor than a "literary gentleman."

The figures given by Mr. DELMAR, late Director of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, in his lecture before the Liberal Club, will be read with much interest. Apart from their special bearing upon the question of whether insurance companies are correct in assuming that the expectation of life is less in females than in men, the classified tables of mortality compiled by the lecturer contain facts which are not generally known, and whose importance is too much overlooked. While Mr. DELMAR may have proved the position which he advanced, it is probable that its application to insurance tables was tolerably well stated in the criticism of Mr. WHITING, who, while admitting that women were longer-lived than men, denied that the class of women who resort to insurance were so.

Mr. NAST is one of those artists whose drawings convey many a needful lesson. He has two pictures in *Harper's* this week which are worth many leading articles. One may serve to bring home to the minds of working men the truth that capitalists do not sleep on beds of roses, and that if the poor have many trials to face, their employers are not always to be envied. The other drawing represents TWEED and SWEENY sitting at a table over a plan of the Broadway extension scheme, while Mayor HALL is sweeping out the room. TWEED, *loq.*—"To make this *look straight* is the hardest job I ever had. What made WATSON go sleigh-riding?" On the wall are a square, with the legend under it, "not used in this office," a picture of HOFFMAN, "our next President," and a placard inscribed "Sweed, Tweeny & Co., architects and planners." Mr. NAST is the JOHN LEECH of the day, and he is a leech that can draw blood. We hope he will continue to serve the public as faithfully as he is now doing.

Mr. MARTIN'S lecture, yesterday evening, on "The Civil Rights of Women," though a temperate and exhaustive statement of the subject, is somewhat liable to the charge of indefiniteness which attaches to so much of the controversy on this question. What, for instance, in the shape of practical reform, can be made out of such a statement as this? "They only mean may give up many occupations [illegible] which women are capable of filling, and that men should betake themselves to hard labor and manly labor." Mr. MARTIN, in making this among other equally general statements touching what women claim as their rights, states that he purposely avoids details. Unfortunately it is simply by descending to details that any progress can possibly be expected, and so long as the ladies and their advocates refuse to leave the social region of general principles, they will hardly see their cause advance so rapidly as they have a right to expect.

The Democrats in the Senate, like their brethren in the House, cannot conceal their hostility to the bill guaranteeing greater freedom and purity at the ballot-box. In most ordinary opposition, which is compatible with fairness and a readiness to acquiesce in the action of the majority. Is in opposition of that kind and furious sort which indicates a consciousness of severe partisan injury if the bill become law. In the first instance, the resistance was, professedly, based upon aversion to the employment of military when called for by a United States Marshal. But that provision was stricken out in the House, and still the Democrats are no nearer reconciliation to the measure. Nothing will satisfy them but its entire defeat. They have peculiar reasons for desiring the continuance of a system which enables organized knaves and ruffians to control the results of elections,—and the country understands well what those reasons are.

Those who are inclined to regard with distrust Mr. WELLS' argument on State and local taxation, because of his opinions respecting the tariff, may like to know that Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, the veteran protectionist, is equally hostile to the taxation of personal property. On this subject WELLS and CAREY are agreed. The opinion is not a new one, so far as Mr. CAREY is concerned, as a reference to his work on *Social Science* will prove. An opportunity for its reaffirmation is, however, afforded by the proposal to assess personal property in Philadelphia. "More than a dozen years since," writes Mr. CAREY now, "I showed that the taxation of personal property was a characteristic of a state of semi-barbarism." Real property, he argues, "must ultimately become the exclusive contributor to the public revenue." Our legislators at Albany are too exclusively occupied with jobs that pay, to consider, with the requisite care, the merits of the reforms recommended by Mr. WELLS and his associates. But the more intelligent of our citizens are not unmindful of its bearings upon the material interests of this City and the State.

Indiana legislators are always cantankerous. When the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was to be decided, the Democrats withdrew from the House, leaving it without a quorum. The Republican majority then remained ratified the amendment, nevertheless,—and the ratification stands. Now, Republican members of the House have resigned to prevent the passage of a bill redistricting the State, as the telegram alleges, "in violation of the Constitution." The Democrats will no doubt fall back on the precedent set by the Republicans in connection with the amendment, and pass the bill, whether its opponents are in the House or not. This method of frustrating legislative action is in any case bad. If an unconstitutional act is passed, the proper place to fight it in is the Courts. Nothing is gained by running away from the post of duty.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for Today.

There will be matinées today at all the theatres. At Wallack's "Home" and "Rise Reville" will be performed. At the Fourteenth-street Theatre Mrs. CLYMER will make her début in "The Lady of Lyons." The musical public will be appealed to, today, by Miss MERRY KEEBS, whose seventh piano recital will be given at Steinway Hall; by the dashing performances of Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, who gives his second matinée at the Union League Hall; and by the Euterpe Society, whose entertainment at Association Hall will have the aid of Mr. WEHLI. In the evening, Miss VIENNA DEMOREST will be heard by an invited audience at Chickering's Rooms, and the Rivarde Musical Club will give its second concert, with the co-operation of M. RAMBERI VRANOVA, at Apollo Hall. Mr. W. A. M. DILLER, organist, of Brooklyn; Mrs. S. M. DILLINGHAM, soprano, and Mr. WM. S. LEONARD, tenor, will perform at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today, at 4 o'clock.

Miss Nilsson.

Miss NILSSON'S reappearance before a New-York audience will take place on the evening of March 2. Her very brilliant and remunerative engagement is nearing its close.

LOSS OF THE QUAKER CITY.

Her Boiler Bursts While at Sea—Rescue of the Passengers and Crew—The Surprise Admiral and the Crew of the Hornet Among Them.

The total loss of the steam-ship *Quaker City*, not long ago one of the best and most effective of SAGER'S war-vessels, is reported by the steam-ship *Parrish*, from Bermuda, which reached this port yesterday. The *Quaker City*, was on her way from Hayti to this City, to be sold. She had on board, as passengers, the Haytian Admiral DEJOUS, the crew of the *Hornet* and others, and a cargo of 300 tons of log-wood and a large amount of specie. She burst her boilers while at sea. Fortunately, the crew and all hands on board were saved, and were taken to Bermuda. Her cargo and specie are fully covered by insurance.

The *Quaker City* has had an existence full of adventure. She attempted to sail from this City about two years ago for Hayti, but previous to her clearance she was seized and libeled under the supposition that she was bound for Cuba. The charges against her proving false, she was allowed to clear, and at once proceeded to Hayti, where she entered the service of the Provisional Government under SAGER. She was fitted up as a man-of-war, and her name changed to the *Republic*. She proved very effective in blockading and fighting, and did good service for the Government. When peace and quiet were at length restored in Hayti, and SAGER proclaimed President, there was no further use for the vessel, and she was sold to Admiral DEJOUS. She was afterward repaired and fitted up for trade between Hayti and New-York, but her owner intended to sell her again, and was on his way in her for that purpose, as stated above.

The second anniversary of the formation of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society takes place this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison-avenue. An address will be delivered by HENRY E. SYLES, M. D. President of the Society.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 24.

The credentials of WILLIAM WINDOM, as Senator from Minnesota, for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented by the Vice President, read and tabled.

REPORTS.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported upon the question of transportation of Government freights on the Pacific Railroad, recommending that the interests of the Government would be subserved by transporting all freights overland instead of via Panama, and that by retaining fifty per cent. the semi-annual interest would be provided for. The report of the Committee, in writing, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary Committee, in response to a resolution of the Senate in regard to the retention by Government of more than fifty per cent. of the transportation over the Pacific Railroad, submitted a written report averse to the opinion of the Attorney-General, claiming that under the provisions of existing laws, Government has not the right to retain more than fifty per cent. of the amount.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, in behalf of the minority of the Committee, stated that he had not had time to submit a minority report, and desired the Senate to understand that he did not concur in the views of the majority.

The report was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably a bill repealing the test oath, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the President's Message. It was so ordered.

The Senate concurred, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, in the House amendments to the Senate bill, to secure better protection to passengers on steam-boats.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to provide for Assistant United States Treasurers at Cincinnati and Chicago.

MISSISSIPPI BRIDGES.

The bill relating to bridges across the Mississippi River was considered and passed.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, called up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, and moved for the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the subject.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, feared the reference of the bill to such Committee would be lost.

Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, moved to concur in the House amendments.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, favored the recommittal of the bill to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said that if the bill passed as it came from the House, it would be only another Northern line of road. It was to make another great trunk line, ending at the North and not at the South, having a Northern gauge, and from which all the Southern branches had been designedly cut off. If there was any one thing to which this Congress was pledged, it was to give the South a Southern road. But this bill was a delusion and a snare.

Mr. POOL, of North Carolina, preferred no bill at all to that which had come from the House.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, thought the bill could not be disposed of without debate, and he therefore insisted on the regular order.

A SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

A message was received from the President announcing that he had signed the bill prescribing a form of oath to be taken by H. V. M. MILLER, claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia. Upon invitation of the Vice-President, Mr. MILLER, who was present, came forward and took the oath prescribed, and entered upon his duties.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

The Senate then, at 12½ o'clock P. M., took up the regular order of business, being the House bill to guard the purity of elections, entitled, An Act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for Other Purposes.

The bill was read.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, criticised the bill as an offshoot of an unconstitutional measure of last session, under which military intervention had been resorted to at the State elections as expedients of the Republican Party in carrying the elections. He proceeded to deliver a long argument against the right of Congress to interfere in such elections, except in cases of extreme necessity where the execution of the State laws was impeded. He commented upon the appointment of men of the most infamous character as deputy marshals in New-York City at the election last year.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, said the eighth section authorized the United States marshals to arrest an election officer during the progress of an election, thus enabling them to defeat and overturn an election. He moved to strike out the section, which was not agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON then moved to strike out the tenth section, authorizing deputies at the polls to arrest any man without process, and compelling bystanders, when called on, to assist in the arrest, under penalty of two years' imprisonment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, favored the motion. He approved of the purpose of the bill in preventing frauds at elections, but reminded the Senate of the consequences should bad men get control of the machinery provided for in the tenth section. It is said that election frauds in New-York were perpetrated under the auspices of Tammany Hall. Should a President of the United States be in harmony with that organization, he would appoint a United States Marshal of the same politics, and this officer having the appointment of as many deputies as he should see fit to appoint, might appoint the very men by whom these frauds were now committed. These men would have power to arrest people indiscriminately without process, and any bystander refusing to assist them would be liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years. Even the Fugitive Slave law, the most odious upon the statute book, did not go this far, for it attached no penalty for a refusal to assist a marshal. He was not one of those who believed in the necessity of this legislation, nor that Washington City was the sole source of all wisdom and purity, but thought the people might safely be left to themselves in such a matter.

Mr. JOHNSTON's motion was rejected—yeas 13, nays 39.

Messrs. ROSS of Kansas, TIPTON of Nebraska, and TRUMBULL voted with the Democrats.

Mr. JOHNSTON then moved to strike out that part of the tenth section imposing penalties of fine and imprisonment for the refusal or neglect to assist deputies at elections.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, regarded this as a most harsh and extraordinary provision, which would punish men innocent of any intention to violate the law either in thought or deed. A citizen would be at the mercy of a brothel-keeper, or hangeron of such a place, who might be acting as an election deputy. Such characters had been appointed in New-York City.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, did not apprehend any bad effect of the bill so far as it concerned Democratic majorities, as the public indignation it would arouse against the dominant party would more than counterbalance any Democratic loss in the exclusion of legal votes. That feature which authorized an arrest without a warrant was the worst of all. For one, if called upon, he would refuse to assist these deputies, and it would be better for society if the people would throw the miserable wretches into the nearest creek. This was the last effort of a dying party to perpetuate its power.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, spoke of the liability in damages of an officer and those who assisted him for making an arrest where no offense was committed. The motion was voted down—yeas 11, nays 34.

Mr. CASSERLY submitted several modifications of the bill, he said, in the interest of law and humanity, which he advocated, but they were rejected.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to prohibit the arrest of any election officer while in the actual performance of his duty.

It was rejected by yeas 8 to nays 32.

Additional amendments by Messrs. THURMAN and CASSERLY were voted down.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, attributed the wholesale rejection of amendments to the decree of a party caucus, under which a measure of no immediate necessity was to be forced through without the slightest change, to the exclusion of more important business.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, in a two-hour argument, illustrated the tendency of Congressional legislation to entrench upon reserved rights of States, and argued that the Constitutional clause regulating the manner of holding elections had sole reference to ascertaining the popular will, and conferred no authority to impose qualifications upon electors in States. The motive for the bill was to save New-York State to the radical cause in 1870; but as the result of a similar measure of last session the Democratic majority in New-York City had increased 12,000. The payment of $5 per day to deputies for ten days would insure those worthies an election frolic, while saving an otherwise necessary expenditure by the politicians at the primary elections and for repeating at the polls. In the course of his remarks, to show the tendency of the United States Marshal to usurp the control of elections, Mr. HAMILTON caused to be read what he called a proclamation by the United States Marshal of Maryland, issued on the eve of the last election, forbidding the use of barriers to show distinctions as to color at the polls.

The discussion was further continued by the Democratic minority for hours upon the threatened control of elections by Federal authority, and similar topics, the Republican Senators meanwhile manifesting an apparent indifference to the debate, and a determination to set all night. The Democratic members seemed disposed to test the physical endurance of the majority, and Messrs. THURMAN, BAYARD and CASSERLY regularly succeeded each other in the offer and advocacy of amendments and the delivery of lengthy arguments upon the revolutionary and monstrous character of the measure, while the rest of their associates prepared to continue the struggle indefinitely.

All the amendments were rejected *viva voce.*

At 9 o'clock Mr. BAYARD was awarded the floor. In the course of a long speech, he denied, as a base slander upon the people of his State, the charge that military were needed there to protect voters from intimidation at the polls, and asserted that the introduction of the soldiery into Delaware prior to the elections there last Fall, was only prevented by his own emphatic protest to the President. Notwithstanding this, the State was invaded under the lead of a United States Marshal, by a horde of jail-birds from the neighborhood of Philadelphia, disguised as deputy marshals. But these fellows did not dare to carry out their designs in interfering with the elections, or they would have received the punishment they deserved. He contended that the bill was ten times more dangerous than all the frauds complained of.

At 11 o'clock Mr. CASSERLY suggested an agreement for an adjournment immediately and a final vote to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN asserted that the purpose of the majority was to pass the bill before an adjournment, and urged the minority to succumb, as they had now occupied eleven hours.

Mr. CASSERLY defended the minority as having acted solely on the defensive against the pressure of an overwhelming majority, who had declined either to discuss the bill or to allow it to be amended. He said three members of the minority, and perhaps others, intended to speak at great length.

The debate was then resumed, Mr. BLAIR addressing the Senate in a speech of half an hour.

Messrs. THURMAN and BAYARD followed in amendments to the bill, which were voted down.

At 1½ o'clock A. M., a final vote was reached, when the bill was passed by a party vote, as follows—yeas 39, nays 10.

Mr. VICKERS moved to amend the title, so as to read, "An act to prevent free and intelligent voters of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage." Lost.

At 1¾ o'clock A. M. the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. REEVES, of New-York—For an appropriation to improve Huntington Harbor, Long Island Sound.

By Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio—To relieve cigar-makers from unjust taxation.

By Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey—Against railroad land grants.

FRONTIER PROTECTION.

Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, asked to have half an hour allowed him, on Tuesday next, for the bill to provide for the better protection of the Northern and North-western frontier.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected, unless the bill to prevent Kuklux outrages was passed before that time.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, appealed to the House to consent to an evening session for the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Objection was made by Messrs. SCOFIELD, BROOKS of New-York, BUTLER of Massachusetts, and other members, on the ground that experience proved it impossible to keep a quorum at a night session. It was suggested that the House would perform much more work by sitting until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. DAWES yielded to these suggestions, and withdrew the proposition for a night session.

THE COAL DUTY.

Mr. COX, of New-York, appealed to the House to let him offer a resolution abolishing the duty on coal, declaring that he had tried for two months to get a hearing on that subject. Coal was now $20 a ton to the poor, and human beings were being frozen to death in New-York.

Objection was made.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, suggested that the House should begin at the tail end of the bill, because the other appropriation bills in the last few days had been passed under a suspension of the rules before the tail ends of them had been reached.

The bill, which is usually designated the "Omnibus bill," appropriates $32,583,992. Among its items are the following:

For the State Department, $114,000; for the Treasury Department, $160,000; for the Revenue-cutter service, $1,067,000; for construction of revenue-cutters, $300,000; for marine hospitals, $150,000; for national currency and detecting and punishing counterfeiters, $200,000; to pay Massachusetts the amount found due for coast defense, $230,000; for expenses of United States Courts, $2,000,000; for land offices, $43,000; expenses of collecting the revenue from public lands, $432,000; for the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, $207,000; for the Government Hospital for Insane, $153,000; for the Deaf and Dumb Institution, $46,000; for the Columbia Woman's Hospital and other charities, $82,000; for the Smithsonian Institute, $20,000; for the Capitol extension work, $100,000; for the extension of the Government Printing-office, $45,000; for surveying public lands, $510,000; for territorial boundary lines and surveys, $65,000; for expenses of the ninth census, $1,250,000; for public buildings and grounds in Washington, $290,000; for the Washington aqueduct, $124,000; for Rock Island bridge, Illinois, $500,000; for the Rock Island Arsenal and Armory, $688,000; for all other armories and arsenals, $220,000; for the Freedmen's Bureau, $265,000; for the Signal Office, $102,000; for the settlement of accounts of army disbursing officers, $275,000; for military convicts in penitentiaries, $50,000; to indemnify States for war expenses, $600,000; to pay for horses and other property lost in the military service, $850,000; light-house expenses, $1,565,000; for coast survey, $665,000; for navy-yards, $1,435,000; for Post-office and other Government buildings, $5,074,000, (this includes $50,000 for Charleston, S. C.; $20,000 for Knoxville, Tenn.; $100,000 for Portland, Oregon; $94,000 for St. Paul, Minn.; $1,395,000 for New-York; $942,000 for Boston; $500,000 for the San Francisco Mint; $150,000 for the New-Orleans Custom-house; $100,000 for Trenton, N. J.; $100,000 for the purchase of a lot in St. Louis; $212,000 for Appraisers' stores at San Francisco; $200,000 for the Printing-office of the Treasury Department; $150,000 for Hartford, Conn.; $200,000 for Albany, N. Y.; $100,000 for Nashville, Tenn.; $75,000 for Grand Rapids, Mich.; $100,000 for Port Huron, Mich.; $80,000 for La Crosse, Wis.; $20,000 for Machias, Me.; $75,000 for Quincy, Ill.; $80,000 for Indianapolis; $43,000 for Portland, Me.; $50,000 for the hospital on Angel Island, San Francisco; $75,000 for the Assayer's Office in Helena, Montana; $50,000 for Montgomery, Ala.; $50,000 for Little Rock, Ark., and $34,000 for Cairo, Ill.;) for light-houses, beacons, and fog signals, $1,930,000; for light-house tenders, $100,000. The fifth section of the bill appropriates $17,500 for the salary of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire, $2,500 for the Secretary of Legation, and $1,800 for Assistant Secretary of Legation.

Mr. HALDEMAN, of Pennsylvania, moved to increase the item for the compensation and expenses of the Commission for determining the pending questions between Great Britain and the United States from $25,000 to $30,000. He said that the object of his motion was to obtain an opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject of the Commission. He had intended, if he could have obtained the floor, to offer a preamble and resolution which he believed embodied the opinion of two-thirds of the members of the House. That was, that it was manifest destiny that all portions of the North American continent and the adjacent islands must in the course of time be associated together under one general Government; that such inevitable annexations and changes of allegiance should be carefully prepared and facilitated, and that, therefore, the declaration by the High Commission of the absolute power and right of the British-American Colonies to withdraw their allegiance by a vote of a majority of their inhabitants, and to seek such other national connections as they may elect, would be hailed as an act of high amity and wisdom that would greatly allay the unhappy irritation now existing between the United States and Great Britain. He withdrew the amendment.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, inquired as to the item of $4,000, for expenses incurred by the United States Legation in Paris, in protecting German subjects in France, and whether the German Government would not reimburse those expenses.

Mr. DAWES replied that the German Government had offered to do so, but that our Government thought it would be a small business to go into an account on such a matter and preferred to pay the expense itself.

Mr. WOOD expressed himself satisfied with that explanation.

Coal.

Various propositions were submitted by Messrs. WOOD, BROOKS of New-York, COX and FOX, for the repeal of the duty on coal, but they were all ruled out of order. Among them was a proposition by Mr. FOX to strike out an item for fuel for the Treasury Department. He remarked, in connection with it, that while the poor people of New-York were perishing from cold on account of the high price of coal caused by the legislation of Congress, he would not vote for fuel to toast the shins of the friends of the Republican Party.

Massachusetts Coast Defense.

The item of $230,000 to pay the State of Massachusetts for the cost of coast defenses was ruled out of order, on a point of order made by Mr. FARNSWORTH, on the ground that there was no law authorizing it.

Mr. DAWES expressed his surprise at the ruling of the Speaker pro tem., (Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair,) but declined from a motive of delicacy to appeal from it.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, however, did appeal from it.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. SARGENT then moved to suspend the rules so as to make the item in order in the bill.

The motion was rejected, and the item was therefore excluded.

General Land Office Museum.

An item of $10,000 to compensate JOSEPH L. WILSON, late Land Commissioner, for the collection of the valuable scientific museum at the General Land Office, gave rise to an excited discussion; the appropriation being opposed principally by Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, and advocated by Messrs. Sargent, Axtell, Beck, Dawes, Banks, Butler and Dickey.

Mr. KELSEY's motion to strike it out was rejected—yeas 77, nays, 98.

Five Thousand Dollars More for Vinnie Ream.

Mr. BANKS moved to increase the item of $5,000, due to VINNIE REAM for the statute of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to $10,000, making the total amount of $15,000.

After discussion the motion was agreed to; 78 to 69.

The House, having disposed of twenty pages out of the fifty-five pages of the bill, adjourned at 5¾.

The United American Mechanics.

The grand complimentary entertainment in celebration of the anniversary of Star Council No. 49, of the Order of United American Mechanics of Hoboken, N. J., took place on Thursday evening. The most notable features of the evening were the address of Hon. HORACE GREELEY upon the subject of "Co-operation and Labor;" piano-forte music by Dr. WM. BERGE, of New-York; solos by Misses M. O'GRADY, JONES and PRITCHARD, and Mrs. WHITELAY; also, Messrs. WM. HUGHES, H. WOLFCAMP and others. The New-Jersey Brass Band also aided in the instrumental melody. A prismatic cane, emblematic of the organization, was presented by Messrs. McLAWES and PUTNAM. The hall was tastily decorated with flags, banners and pictures. Mr. VAN RIPER, of New-Jersey, delivered an appropriate complimentary address upon the objects and benefits of the Order, which numbers half a million members in the several States. A letter was also read from President GRANT regretting his inability to be present. The affair closed with a social hop.

THE LATEST DISASTER.

Smash-Up on the Northern Central Railroad—One Man Killed and Seventeen Injured—Incidents and Particulars.

The Elmira *Advertiser* of yesterday morning gives the following account of the accident on the Northern Central Railroad on Thursday morning, near the village of Watsontown, about twenty-eight miles south of Williamsport, Penn.:

The express-train, due in this city about 12 o'clock noon, was thrown from the track between 7 and 8 o'clock by a broken rail. The engine, tender, baggage-cars and first passenger-car cleared the rail in safety and did not leave the track. The second passenger-car, the third passenger-car which was a "sleeper," and the fourth passenger-car flew from the track and went down an embankment about forty feet high. The last car of the train was thrown from the track, but the coupling broke and it did not go over the embankment. The first passenger car that went down made, in its descent, three revolutions before it stopped. It was a complete wreck. Its roof was stripped off clean, and most of the passengers were spilled out as it went over and over. In this car were the passengers who were the most seriously injured.

ADAM FEYMEYER, of Milton, Penn., was in this car and was killed instantly. EDWIN M. LEMON, of Warsaw, N. Y., quite badly injured. BENJAMIN WEEKS, of Havana, N. Y., slightly injured. In all, there were seventeen persons more or less injured, and several, it is feared, fatally. In this coach a colored boy, sitting near the stove at the front of the car, had his pantaloons nearly burnt off from him, and his coat pocket filled with live coals.

In the sleeping car, which was the next one, there were a number of women and children, and our informant states that through all the excitement and dread, through the whole car, was the stillness of death, except now and then the cry of a child. In this car was Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH, of our city, who escaped unhurt. In the berth beneath him was Hon. HORACE BEMIS, of Hornellsville, who at the time of the accident was dressing, and was sitting on the edge of his berth. He was thrown over backward, striking his head through the window on to the ground, just as the car stopped. His head and face were badly cut, and he received other injuries, but probably not serious ones. He was extricated from beneath at least five feet of rubbish, dirt, broken sticks, and other *débris.* This car, too, was badly damaged, and took fire almost immediately at both ends, from the stoves. Filled as it was with women and children, much alarm was excited for a few moments, lest the car should be burned before its passengers were extricated. But the flames were extinguished at one end by the colored porter of the car, who emptied upon them the contents of the water-tank, and at the other end of the car a passenger put out the fire by breaking through to the snow with his heel and emptying the snow upon the flames. Before the fire was put out, the women and children were passed up through the windows, and afterward those that remained came out through either end.

The third car that went down the embankment, instead of striking against the sleeper, lapped by it nearly half its own length, and went only part way down the bank. No one in the car was seriously injured.

The officers of the road were, immediately after the occurrence, telegraphed to, and shortly thereafter an extra train was run out from Williamsport with surgeons to care for those who were injured, and with the proper officers of the road to see that matters were set straight. The passengers most seriously injured were left at the hotel at Watsontown; others were brought to the Herdic House, in Williamsport; while others continued on their journey, rejoicing that it was, for them, no worse. The train was detained at the scene of the accident until near about noon. There was a large number of people on the train, returning from a visit to Washington, whither they had been to be present at the carnival.

Commander FRANK ROE, United States Navy, well known in this city, was in the first passenger car. He was on his way to this place, and escaped uninjured.

A PRESENTIMENT.

Hon. JOHN I. NICKS, of this city, has been in Washington the past three or four days during the continuance of the carnival. It would have been natural for him, and he had intended, when he first considered the trip, to return home on the train which ought to have reached here from the South yesterday at noon. But his wife, before he left home, from some cause or other, entertained some fears, presentiments or warnings, whatever you may please to call them, that there was especial danger on the train on which he contemplated returning. The Senator, manlike, pooh-poohed at the womanish fears, but prevailed upon, at length, by the entreaties of other members of his family, promised to return by the way of New-York. Otherwise, he would have been on the train that met with the serious accident an account of which is given above, and it cannot but be a matter of congratulation to him that he listened to the fears or presentiments of his wife.

RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH.

Additional Contributions—Another United States Vessel at the Disposal of the Committee—Appeal to the Public.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to Feb. 23:

J. J. Cisco & Son, $100; Christ Church, (Episcopal,) Indianapolis, Ind., $25; Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, (additional,) $100; J. H. Polk, $50; Francis P. Corbin, $50; H. A. Dubois, $25; Theodore Olina, $25; R. M. W., $20; cash, $5; "a clerk," $5; J. H. Reaume, $5; Philena S. Regna, $1; "friend," $1; Presbyterian Church, Hammond, N. Y., $3 25. Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $91,015 69. By Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045. Grand total, $106,060 69.

Rear-Admiral SMITH has received orders from the Navy Department to fit out for sea with all dispatch another sailing vessel, to be placed at the disposal of the New-York Committees to convey provisions to France. There are two vessels only available for the purpose at the Brooklyn Yard, the store-ship *Relief,* which can stow about 2,000 barrels, and the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga,* third rate, fourteen guns, 757 tons, which can carry about 4,000 barrels. The *Relief* is entirely dismantled and will require at least thirty days work on her before she can be put into commission. The *Saratoga* is only partially dismantled and can be made ready for sea in twelve days. As she has superior capacity to, and is further advanced than the *Relief,* it is probable that she will be fitted out for the special service alluded to. It is rumored that Commander GEORGE H. PERKINS, now stationed at the Charlestown Navy-yard, will be ordered to the command of the vessel to succeed the *Supply,* on her mission to Europe. The *Saratoga,* if fitted out, will be relieved of her battery, and will carry only a couple of light signal-guns, and a small crew, just sufficient to properly handle the ship. The *Saratoga* is a comfortable vessel and a fair sailer. If it is found that the vessels already detailed for the purpose are insufficient, the *Relief* will be fitted out. Beyond this force, the Navy Department has no vessel which can be set apart for the object, unless additional men are enlisted. The *Saratoga* will take the draft of men on the *Vermont* originally designed for the gun-boat *Shawmut.*

M. GERDY, President of the Comité de Secours in this City, is in receipt of letters from Mr. ERNEST BECK, Secretary of the Society of Quakers, in London, acknowledging the receipt of two remittances from the Committee. Mr. BECK states in his communication that in the vicinity of Metz, on account of the long duration of the investment, the distress among the people is most extreme, and that not less than 9,000 persons have been assisted by the Society of Quakers. At the latest date, the 10th inst., the Society had forwarded 24,000 bushels of grain to that locality. The society has also taken action to provide employment for men and women, in order to prevent a complete demoralization of the impoverished inhabitants. The society has already distributed clothing among the suffering population in France, amounting in value to £1,500, (37,000 francs,) and large quantities are ready for distribution as soon as instructions have been received by the society's commissioners, who have been sent to the Loire.

The French Relief Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce make the following statement and appeal to the public:

The Committee for Relief of Starvation in France has placed on the United States ship *Supply* the flour and other provisions received from individual donors. The Committee has also bought flour, beef, canned meat, &c. Each barrel and case has been branded "Gift of New-York," except 1,000 barrels of flour and 150 tierces of beef, which have been branded "Gift of San Francisco," these having been purchased with funds received from that city. The Committee is in receipt of various offers of free freight from the West, also of storage, cartage, lighterage, and the services of brokers, stevedors, and elevators, all free of any charge. The Committee now most earnestly appeals to the people for further contributions of flour and other provisions. These are coming to the Committee from some of the Western cities, each barrel branded with the name of the city giving it. Let every city, town and village in this country have its name enrolled on the Committee's books and marked on packages of food, seeds or clothing. Spring wheat for seed is greatly needed. The ship *Supply* will sail next week, and another Government ship or steamer will be placed at the Committee's disposal. Next Wednesday a member of the Committee will go to Europe, at his own expense, to co-operate with committees there, to secure the most careful and efficient distribution of funds and supplies contributed here. Let there be no delay in forwarding further contributions for the millions of suffering women and children in the desolated agricultural districts of France. The Committee is under the greatest obligations to the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman of the Committee.
CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

Canadian Annexation Club.

The Canadian Annexation Club of this City, held a meeting last evening, at Masonic Hall. The President, HONORI GOULET, occupied the chair, and introduced Prof. GEORGE BATCHELOR, the orator of the evening, who addressed an appeal to all nationalities residing in North America, speaking the French language, to rally in favor of the union of Canada with the United States.

GENERAL OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, FEB. 24, 1871.

Great injustice is being done this Company by the publication of articles in the daily papers which grossly misrepresent the facts.

It is alleged that at the time our men suspended work, about the 1st of December last, we had a large amount of coal on hand, which was held back with the view of obtaining exorbitant rates as the result of the suspension.

The following statement is a full and true exhibit of the amount of coal stored by this Company on the first days of December, January and February, with the sales each month, and the average price received for the same:

STOCK OF COAL NOV. 30, 1870.

	Tons.
Honesdale	103,295
Rondout	11,002
Weehawken	17,682
New-York, afloat	11,500
In yards	10,219
Total	153,698

Sold during December, 73,156 tons, at an average of $4 58 per ton by the cargo.

STOCK OF COAL DEC. 31, 1870.

	Tons.
Honesdale	49,197
Rondout	6,414
Weehawken	11,718
New-York, afloat	4,500
In yards	7,501
Newark, N. J.	1,212
Total	80,542

Sold during January, 51,696 tons, at an average of $6 04 7-10 per ton by cargo.

STOCK OF COAL JAN. 31, 1871.

	Tons.
Honesdale	4,855
Rondout	6,414
Weehawken	4,743
New-York, afloat	5,250
In yards	5,978
Newark, N. J.	1,606
Total	28,846

Sold during February to date, 16,987 tons, at an average of $6 52 per ton by cargo.

NEW-YORK RETAIL PRICES.

For December	$6 50 to $7 50
For January	7 50 to 8 50
For February	8 00 to 8 50

Per net ton, delivered at residence.

We have now on hand, Feb. 23:

	Tons.
Weehawken	1,689
Yards in New-York	3,211
Yards in Newark	1,140
At Rondout	5,819
Total	11,859

Our present prices for coal at retail are $8 and $8 50 per ton.

Today orders have been issued to hold all the coal on hand for distribution to families, at the prices above named.

This Company have done all in their power to prevent high prices, and when the coal on hand is distributed, as it will be, they are no longer responsible for the situation.

THOS. DICKSON, President.

—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of next Sunday, the 26th inst., will be a most attractive and interesting paper, and, as usual, the best adapted for family reading of any published in the City. Its contents will include literary, art, news, and miscellaneous matter, carefully prepared and arranged, and of interest to all classes of readers.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES will be continued with a paper describing some curious Hindoo customs, especially as regards amusements and festivals. An account will be given of a remarkable festival, known as the "Charruck Poojah," witnessed by the writer of these sketches. The habits of the natives in their hours of pastime, and many characteristic features of life in India, will also be touched upon in the sketch. Altogether, this will be one of the most interesting of the "Idler" series.

The department of CURRENT LITERATURE so long one of the most popular features of the Sunday edition of the TIMES, will contain as usual a good story, and an unusually varied selection of short extracts from the best and latest domestic and foreign magazines and books, forming altogether a most attractive collection of literary Readings;—

Special articles, written for this edition of the TIMES by able and experienced writers, will also be given. These will include:

A pleasant article, full of information and attractively written, on A TALK WITH A TAXIDERMIST, giving a pen picture of his diminutive shop; his views, expressed in his own homely language, of the business of bird and animal stuffing; cost and manner of preparing specimens; wild animals and birds as articles of food; difficulties and peculiarities of the business, &c.;—

And a timely and entertaining sketch of PONDICHERRY, the French possession in India, demanded by the Germans; a Summer trip among the belles and billiardists of Oriental boulevards; how the French live out of France; manners and customs of the natives; the charms and delights of the place, &c.

Among other conspicuous features will be:

NOTES AND COMMENTS, a column or more of interesting and suggestive paragraphs on curious topics discussed or reports found in the papers of the day;—

A complete summary of DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE, relating to events at home and abroad, which is always fuller and more accurate than can be found in any other paper;—

Several letters from ladies on the MARRIAGE DOWRY QUESTION, suggested by those published in last Sunday's and previous issues;—

FOREIGN ITEMS, notices and criticisms of NEW PICTURES; MILITARY GOSSIP, of special interest to members of the National Guard, &c., &c.

The general news of the day, by telegraph, mail and collected by our own correspondents and reporters, will also be as full and as trustworthy as usual, notwithstanding the space given to literary and miscellaneous matter.

Advertisers will find this paper the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families, as it has a large circulation among the most intelligent classes. Advertisers will send in their notices before 8½ on Saturday evening to insure proper classification.

The Remarkable Properties of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious.

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Clinton Fire Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1871.

E. Holmes, Esq., No. 7 Murray-st.:

DEAR SIR: Yesterday morning, at 4½ o'clock, an unknown person did remove a piece of glass from my kitchen door and unlock the same, but on opening said door your Telegraph, like Geo. Washington, (it being his birthday,) who never told a lie, informed me of the fact, and I had just time to see him climbing over my neighbor's fences.

Yours, very truly, JAS. B. AMES, No. 11 South Oxford-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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MARRIED.

CHURCH—VINTEN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Meadow-st., Hoboken, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. N. Sayre Harris, GEORGE W. CHURCH, of New-York, to Miss ANNIE C. VINTEN, daughter of Mr. Charles Vinten, of that city.

BURNETT—WINANS.—On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, JOHN H. BURNETT, of Brooklyn, and Miss EUGENIA K., only daughter of Henry H. Winans, Esq., of New-York.

JONES—HALLETT.—On the 23d inst., at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Saml. Haskins, Rector of St. Mark's, WM. T. JONES, Jr., to BLANCHE, eldest daughter of the late Reuben C. Hallett, of Wilmington, N. C. London papers please copy.

WICKHAM—HAINES.—At the Westminster Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 23, by Rev. W. C. Roberts, WM. HULL WICKHAM, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELECTA B., daughter of the late R. T. Haines, of Elizabeth.

DIED.

AGNEW.—At Orange, N. J., 23d February, SARAH EMELINE, widow of J. Holmes Agnew, D. D., and daughter of the late John Taylor, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral services at the house of John P. Compton, Scotland-st., Orange, on Saturday, the 25th, at 2½ P. M. Carriages will await the arrival of the 1:10 train from New-York, Morris and Essex Road.

BAYRENTHER.—On Thursday, Feb. 23, after a protracted illness, JACOB BAYRENTHER, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's paper.

☞ Delaware and Ulster County papers please copy.

BARSTOW.—The funeral of HENRY W. BARSTOW, named in yesterday's paper, will take place at No. 22 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CONATTY.—At Harlem, on the 22d inst., HELEN L., eldest daughter of Thomas J. and O. H. Conatty, aged 19 years, 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral services will be held on Monday next, 27th inst., at her late residence, No. 87 West 127th-st., near 6th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be removed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

CHASE.—At Riverside House, 152d-st., WILLIE M. CHASE, only child of Charles D. and Ella Irwin Chase, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral from No. 110 West 44th-st. on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—On Thursday, Feb. 23, WILLIAM JONES, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 67 Centre-st., thence to St. Andrew's Church, Duane-st., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

OPDYKE.—At Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 22, JENNIE C., wife of C. W. OPDYKE, aged 28.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Plainfield, at 11 A. M., on Saturday, 25th inst.

PINKNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 23, after a short illness, Mrs. ANN AUGUSTA PINKNEY, widow of Charles Pinkney, of Baltimore, Md.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Kane, No. 357 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RANNEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 23, ANN CURTISS, wife of E. W. Ranney, M. D., aged 46 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 440 West 23d-st., on Saturday the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEWALL.—In Dover, N. H., on the 20th inst., MARTHA T., relict of James C. Sewall, aged 71.

SMART.—At Evergreen Lawn, Flushing, L. I., on Fourth day morning, Second month, 22d, WILLIAM SMART, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Seventh day, Second month, 25th, at 2½ o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, DAVID THOMPSON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 25 Lafayette-place, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

TOPPING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, MARIA LEONARD, daughter of William and Josephine Stuart Topping, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from No. 11 West 21st-st., on Saturday, 25th inst., at noon.

THOMPSON.—In Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1871, of erysipelas, LOUIS A. THOMPSON, aged 17 years.

Funeral from his father's house, Locust-st., on Sunday, the 26th, at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 23d inst., HENRY E. THOMAS, (formerly of this City,) in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, the 27th, at 2 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, at Matinecock, L. I., MARY HILL, widow of Benjamin Townsend, aged 88 years.

TANNAHILL.—In Ithaca, on the 27th ult., Mrs. AGNES TANNAHILL, widow of Alexander Tannahill, aged 67 years.

VALENTINE.—MARY E., wife of Isaac S. Valentine, died Thursday, Feb. 23, 1871.

Funeral will take place Saturday, Feb. 25, at Reformed Church, in Yonkers, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Thursday, 23d inst., JOHN, infant son of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 39 West 19th-st., on Saturday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana on Feb. 18, reached this port via Nassau, N. P., yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT, our special correspondence was promptly at hand.

The Curse of "Consejos"—Havana "Shoddy"—the Labor Question—The Persecuted Chinaman—Brief Mention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

All wars afford opportunities to commit frauds and do injustice. Numberless crimes and wrongs take place which are never punished, the law generally failing to reach the perpetrators; but it is very rarely that the Government of a nation appoints a Commission to rob its people or allows the most contemptible tricks to be perpetrated by its employes without taking any steps to check the abuse. Such is, however, the case in Cuba. I refer in this instance to the so-called Council of embargoed properties (*Consejo de bienes Embargados*,) which is beyond a doubt the best managed institution for the interests of the chiefs and employes and the worst for the Government or people, in the world. It is barely possible that the abuses committed by this *Consejo* could have gone so long unpunished did not the higher officials of the Government wink and connive at the process. That a regular "Ring" exists in connection with this *Consejo* is very well known, and this Ring is composed of persons in every rank of life. The seized property of the Cubans is simply a fee for the present, as but few estates have been confiscated. The products of these embargoed estates nobody ever hears of, and it is only necessary to drive on the *paseo* on a Sunday afternoon, and see the carriages which formerly belonged to the intelligent PONCE DE LEON, the would-be financier MIGUEL EMBIL, the erudite CISNEROS, the humane DELMONTE and the slave-driving ALDAMA, occupied by some Government employe, military official, or pompous-looking grocer, to be enlightened. The *Voz de Cuba* has taken up the cudgels, and belabors the *Consejo* as much as the censorship will permit, laying particular stress on the appointment of Mr. GEORGE CRABB, a quasi American, formerly the bosom friend of ALDAMA and chief administrator of his estates. CRABB is a very intelligent planter and is now holding a position as inspector of seized plantations under this same *Consejo*, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, while other inspectors receive but half of that amount. It was rumored that the volunteers would make some collective demonstration against the *Consejo*, but those who are posted concerning Havana affairs, saw at once the impossibility of the thing. If the Casino which commands the volunteers does not do adything, the volunteers will remain quiet; most of the employes of the *Consejo* are volunteers or volunteer officers, and the Ring is principally recruited from the same element. Strong efforts are being made to seize all the embargoed estates and sell them for the benefit of the Island Treasury and reimburse the losses caused to Spaniards and loyal Cubans during the war, but VALMASEDA cannot countenance such proceedings at present, as they would destroy his plans and prevent many Cubans in the field and others now in foreign countries from coming again within the Spanish fold. If some of the New-York Cubans knew how many wealthy men have made underhand propositions to the Government through third parties, and have sounded the opinion of the Government as to whether they would be allowed to come back, be unmolested, and have their property returned, some astonishment would undoubtedly be caused. They see that no matter how the war may end they will be ruined, because the *Consejo* appropriates what the Government does not legally seize. The row which the *Voz de Cuba* has begun promises to be interesting, and if carried on with vigor some queer developments may be expected.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The problem of the future of Cuba, the labor question, is always on the tapis, and the most chimerical plans are proposed and resorted to to supply the want of field hands. Shades of departed slaves, what memories they awaken in the minds of the former slave-dealers and planters, and how they curse the nations which were instrumental in abolishing the traffic. The plan to bring Indians from Mexico must fail, because the Mexican Government, feeble as it is, can never permit that its citizens be sold into worse than slavery. Another project is to bring coolies from British India; but many planters say that they would never purchase any of that class, because the coolies would not allow themselves to be treated like negro slaves, and would undoubtedly rise when least expected. The latest plan is to import the subjects of the King of Anam, and the reason for their alleged usefulness and superiority is based on the fact that they are Christians. The introduction of a bona fide Christian element might be very beneficial to the island, as it is possible, although almost improbable, that the Anamites might convert the Cubans to Christianity. Else history would again repeat itself, and make Christians in the nineteenth century slaves of atheists and heathens. These are all plans, however, and none have been put into effect; therefore the planters try to make the most of the material on hand, and the manner of doing so is not particularly looked into. The Chinese who have served their contract time, (by no means a term of pleasure,) occupy themselves largely in trade or in commerce on a small scale. They have almost entirely absorbed the sale of cooked meats, the peddling of tin-ware, and analogous methods of earning a livelihood. As cooks the Chinese are preferred to all others, on account of their cleanly habits. Their bad habits are opium-smoking and gambling, and these vices are very prevalent among them. But I am wandering from the labor question. The *Voz de Cuba*, as the organ of the Cuban planters, published an editorial on Wednesday demanding a complete change of the laws and systems governing the Chinese in Cuba. The *Voz* wants some remedy against the demoralization of the Chinese, that is to say, against the running away of the Chinese from their owners; but it fails to state the causes which produce this mis-called demoralization, though it asks for a reform of the establishments wherein runaway Chinamen are confined. A runaway is captured somewhere in the interior, and is then placed in the nearest depot for such offenders. If the owner is not forthcoming within two or three months, he is sent to the central depot at Havana, where he is fed and clothed, and pays for his maintenance by working on the public roads and streets. The *Voz* complains that the Chinamen in the Government depot smoke opium; but why do the employes not stop it? The idea of the business is to send these Chinamen to the plantations, but the best way to avoid the demoralization of which the *Voz* complains would be for the Spaniards to stop buying, selling and importing them. Every crime brings its own punishment, and it is neither fair or logical to visit the sins of the planter on the heads of the Chinamen.

"REWARD OF MERIT."

The Government is now working to obtain the title of Grandee of Spain of the first class to the Cuban Marquis DE SAN MIGUEL as a reward for his fidelity to the Spanish cause, and for his fame as a successful ex-slaver, as a hard task-master to his slaves, and a shining light on the Chinese question and in the council of the ultras. Several other men of the same ilk are to receive decorations.

BRIEF MENTION.

VALMASEDA arrived at Cienfuegos on Friday night, and was received with a great deal of enthusiasm by the population. He was closeted for over an hour with several Cubans, who lately surrendered. During VALMASEDA's absence the Segundo Cabo, Gen. CARBO has charge of the Government....Among those killed who came in the *Hornet* were Mr. TOMAS ARCAYO, a Venezuelan, and NICOLAS TANCO, most probably a Cuban. Masonic documents found on their persons proved Mr. ARCAYO to belong to a Lodge in New-Granada, and Mr. TANCO to have been a member of St. George's Lodge, New-York. The surrender business has extended to the Eastern Department. According to a telegram from Santiago de Cuba, fifty-six insurgents surrendered to Capt. GUZMAN at Manzanillo. The telegram gives the names of three, viz.: VICENTE CABALLERO, AGUILERA and FRANCISCO MORIANO. ....The surrenders to Major ARAGON continue, twenty-five persons having surrendered to him on Thursday, of whom ten had been members of the band of JESUS DEL SOL....According to a telegram from Sancti Spiritus, published in the *Diario*, it is reported by surrendered Cubans that President CESPEDES, with a few followers, was making desperate efforts to leave the island by the north coast. This report has been stated so often, and always remained a report, that it is difficult to place any confidence in it. The other portion of the telegram, which states that dissensions exist among the Cuban leaders in the Central Department and Cinco Villas, is much more likely to be true....Three more negroes, two men and a woman, have been arrested as supposed accomplices in the assassination of the German, Mr. OBERBANER.

QUASIMODO.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Violations of Quarantine—Foul Condition of the Streets—Coroners Disobeying the Law.

The Board of Health met yesterday in regular weekly session, instead of on Wednesday, which was a holiday; President BOSWORTH was in the chair, and Commissioners Barr, Ceccarini, Carnochan, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly, S. Smith, and H. Smith, being a full Board for the first time in many weeks.

Upon report of the Attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in five cases of violations of the Tenement-house act, thirty-two cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and fifty-one cases of violations of Sanitary code.

There was nothing presented from the Sanitary Committee, and the great struggle over the dumping grounds was postponed. The Finance Committee reported a large number of bills, which were ordered to be paid, and it was also ordered that when approved by the Finance Committee the pay-rolls for February be paid. Upon motion of Mr. MANIERRE the Controller was requested to place $20,000 to the credit of the Board in the Tenth National Bank.

The Committee on Law and Ordinances reported back the report and remonstrance against the use of a sweeping-machine in Essex and other narrow streets by railroad companies, with a recommendation that the Board take no action, but refer the matter to the Bureau of Ordinances, which was accordingly done.

The Register of Records presented a communication stating that the new Coroners have wholly failed since the 1st of January to comply with the law by making returns of inquests, and that the former Coroners also failed to make such returns. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances. The Register also reported that the code had been violated by the removal of a dead body from the steamer *Jesse Hoyt* without a permit, and the subject was referred to the Attorney.

A letter was read from Mr. SCHULTZE, United States Consul at Rotterdam, saying that small-pox is very prevalent and virulent in that city, and at the Hague. In connection with this subject, Dr. CARNOCHAN stated that small-pox is now raging in many quarters of the globe, and that several small vessels have in the past few days come into port through the Sound, and have been allowed to discharge at the City wharves without a Quarantine permit. Dr. CARNOCHAN said that it had been stated that one vessel with sickness on board had been able to pass Quarantine by handing himself or one of his deputies a $100 bill, which statement was entirely false, and he wished to give public notice to Captains and consignees that this method of evading Quarantine would prove futile. After discussion the subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH moved that the Street-cleaning Committee speedily report what action, if any, the Board should take to improve the present condition of the streets. Dr. SMITH said that the streets, especially in tenement-house districts, are now filthy beyond all recent precedent, and something must be done or they will breed a pestilence. Commissioner BARR asked whether there is any money to clean the streets, to which President BOSWORTH promptly answered that there is none except the $500,000 which the City pays for not having them cleaned, which sum is in the hands of the Street-cleaning Commission. The resolution of Dr. SMITH was adopted.

City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS made a report showing that during the week ending Feb. 21, the following cases of contagious diseases occurred in the City: Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 8; relapsing fever, 1; Scarlet fever, 82; small-pox, 34; measles, 58; diphtheria, 14.

A Police Roundsman Assaulted by a Patrolman.

JOSEPH MATHIAS was, until yesterday afternoon, a member of the Police Department, attached to the Fourth Precinct, and had always been considered a good and faithful officer. Being pretty well provided for in this world's goods, MATHIAS recently neglected his duties, and being found absent from his post by Roundsman PETER MELLY, was of course reported. The result was that charges were preferred against the culprit before the Board of Commissioners, and MATHIAS cited to appear for trial. The roundsman found occasion a day or two ago to again report MATHIAS for neglect of duty, and charges were preferred against the derelict officer.

Nothing was thought of the matter, however, as such proceedings are of frequent occurrence of late in the Fourth Ward, as the discipline of the Precinct is in a deplorable condition from some unknown cause. Yesterday afternoon Roundsman MELLY proceeded on his rounds, and found Officer MATHIAS at the corner of Madison and Oliver streets. He returned the patrolman's salute, and inquired if there was anything new. MATHIAS replied in the negative and remarked, "Well, so you've reported me again, have you?" "Yes," responded the roundsman. "Why did you do it?" asked the officer. "Because I couldn't find you on post," was the answer. The next moment, and without any other warning, except a smothered oath, the infuriated officer drew his club and began to rain a series of heavy blows on the head of the unfortunate roundsman, who, half stunned and wholly confused by the unexpected attack, endeavored to escape from MATHIAS by running into RIELLY's saloon, near by, where he was shielded by some citizens.

Roundsman MELLY was very badly wounded by the infuriated officer, and rendered incapable of helping himself. MATHIAS was at once arrested by another officer, and taken to the Station-house in Pearl-street, where he flung down his shield of office in an insolent manner, and announced that he resigned his position, knowing very well that the Board of Commissioners would dismiss him from the force. Capt. ALLAIRE ordered MATHIAS to doff his uniform, and consider himself a prisoner. In due time Roundsman MELLY, having had his wounds properly dressed, appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and preferred a charge of felonious assault against MATHIAS, who appeared to be in a defiant mood. He demanded an examination, when the Magistrate decided to hold one on Sunday morning, at the same time permitting the accused to go on his own recognizance, a proceeding that appeared strange under the circumstances. The result of this case will probably be the speedy promotion of the roundsman to a Sergeantcy and imprisonment for the officer who so forgot himself and the Department as to assault a brother officer, who, in the line of his duty, had run counter to him.

Funeral of James H. Anderson.

The funeral of the late JAMES H. ANDERSON took place yesterday morning, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirtieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. D. VAIL, pastor, and was attended by the relatives and personal friends of the deceased, who accompanied the remains to the grave, at Green-Wood Cemetery. The Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., and the Copestone Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M., attended in a body. Representatives were also present from Templar Lodge, No. 203, Tabernacle Lodge, No. 598, and Copestone Lodge, No. 641, F. and A. M. The members of the Lincoln Club, the New-York Caledonian Club and the Charles Club, to all of which the deceased belonged, attended the funeral at the church. The remains were inclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, with heavy silver mountings, and decorated with wreaths of immortelles. The pall-bearers consisted of members of Scotia Lodge.

The Carbolic Acid Poisoning Case—Action of the Coroner.

Deputy Coroners MARSH and CUSHMAN made a post-mortem examination yesterday on the body of Mrs. BRIDGET MAY, the unfortunate woman who came to her death by swallowing concentrated carbolic acid, at No. 28 New-Chambers-street, as already reported. The physicians ascertained that the immediate cause of death was gastritis, and found traces of the carbolic acid in the stomach. Coroner YOUNG has impaneled a jury and will hold an inquest on Wednesday next. It appears that a child of the deceased woman died a few days ago of scarlet fever, and after the removal of the remains for burial an employe of the Board of Health visited the premises, for the purpose of disinfecting them. He proceeded to sprinkle carbolic acid wherever it was feasible, and finally poured a quantity of the deadly acid into a bottle that had previously contained brandy. He, however, neglected to label the bottle or inform Mrs. MAY of the poisonous nature of the contents. The mother had another child ill, which was ordered brandy punch. Mrs. MAY accordingly took up the bottle of acid, supposing it to be brandy, and prepared the punch. The odor struck her as peculiar, so she tasted the draught and swallowed about four drachms of the acid, living only thirty-five minutes after. She told her husband that the stuff burned her throat, and a physician was summoned, who, however, was powerless to aid her. The event created a great excitement among the residents of the neighborhood, who became much incensed against the Health Board officials for their negligence in the premises.

ERIE'S LATEST DEFEAT.

Judge Rosekrans' Decision Sustained at General Term.

A decision was given at the General Term of the Supreme Court for the Third Department, sitting at Albany, on Wednesday last, on the appeal from the decision of Judge ROSEKRANS in the suit of JOHN W. THOMPSON, MARY T. DE FORREST and others, against the Erie Railway Company. The appeal was heard before Justices MILLER, presiding, and POTTER and PARKER, who sustained the judgment of the lower Court, and dismissed the appeal by the following order: "The order of Special Term is affirmed as to SPEYER's affidavit, and as to that is modified so that said affidavit be stricken out as irrelevant and impertinent, and not as scandalous."

Messrs. WM. A. BEACH and THOMAS G. SHEARMAN appeared in the suit for the appellants, and Messrs. JAMES EMOTT and FRANK THOMPSON for the plaintiffs. It is said that the Erie conspirators have become so vexed at Judge ROSEKRANS' decision that they have threatened to spend $100,000 toward defeating his re-election to the Bench. The following is that portion of his decision which the General Term has ordered to be modified:

"The affidavit of SAMUEL V. SPEYER is wholly irrelevant to any matters presented in the affidavits on the part of the plaintiffs; it is just as foreign to the motion, and to any matter involved in it, as the affidavit of Mr. SHEARMAN, of the date of Nov. 17, 1870. It is impertinent and scandalous, and will be kept by the Clerk from the files of the Court, and will not be returned upon appeal as a part of the papers used upon this motion until the General Term, on the application of the defendant, shall order it filed and returned."

The Protestant Mother and Her Child—Vain Effort of a Catholic to Proselyte the Infant.

About six months ago the widow FLYNN, of Melrose, instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to get possession of her child, which was retained by the grandmother. It appeared then, and was fully published in the TIMES, that JOHN FLYNN married the petitioner, and after having one child by her separated from her. He subsequently died and his mother retained the child, alleging that her son had left directions for her to do so in order that she might be brought up in the Catholic faith, which it would not be if given to its mother who is a Protestant. The transfer of the child to the mother was strenuously resisted, but Judge BARNARD decided than she should have her. Orders of the Court made to that effect were disregarded by the grandmother, until finally Judge BARNARD directed that the child should be taken by force. This was accordingly done, and the child was brought into Court, and yesterday, by peremptory order of Judge CARDOZO, sitting at Chambers, was transferred to the possession of its mother. The child is a bright little girl, now about four and a half years of age.

The Rights of Creditors.

Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court, rendered a decision, yesterday, in the matter of SAMUEL HANNA, an involuntary bankrupt, on a motion made by counsel for Mr. A. T. STEWART, one of his creditors, to be permitted to participate in the choice of assignee upon the sum of $100,075 82 alleged indebtedness. The motion was opposed by counsel for some of the other creditors. Judge BLATCHFORD held as follows: When a creditor has a mortgage or pledge of real or personal property of the bankrupt, or a lien thereon for securing the payment of a debt, owing to him from the bankrupt, he shall be admitted as a creditor only for the balance of the debt, after deducting the value of such property, to be ascertained by agreement between him and the assignee, or by a sale thereof, to be made in such manner as the Court shall direct.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sales effected at the Exchange, yesterday, (Feb. 24,) were made by JAMES M. MILLER as follows: First, a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, embracing the disposition of a one-fifth and one-tenth interest respectively in the following-named property, which interest was sold to the parties whose names are appended, at the prices annexed: One-tenth interest in a four-story brick store and lot, located on the south-east corner of Pearl-street and Burling-slip, known as No. 240 Pearl; lot 22 feet 6 inches front by about 56 feet in depth; sold to E. A. HAMILTON for $1,550; one-tenth interest in a four-story brick store and lot adjoining above, known as No. 242 Pearl-street, building and lot similar, sold to the same purchaser for $1,050; one-fifth interest in a three-story brick store and lot, No. 344 Bowery, west side, next lot but one to the south-west corner of Great Jones-street, lot 26 feet 6 inches front by about 112 feet deep, sold to ROBT. IRWIN for $3,000; one-fifth in two-story and attic brick-front store and lot, No. 8 Orchard-street, south-east corner of Canal-street, lot 17 by 48, sold to ROBERT IRWIN for $1,200. The interests disposed of as named above were those belonging to DAVID JACKSON, as one of the heirs of HENRY JACKSON, deceased, and after the sale of these interests, referred to, the auctioneer disposed of all other interests in and to any property in the City of New-York belonging to the said DAVID JACKSON for $15, the purchaser being Dr. JACKSON. The second sale made by Col. MILLER, also one in foreclosure by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., referee, comprised a large plot of ground located on the east side of Front-street, running through to South, between Gouverneur and Jackson streets. The plot is 70 by 40, and erected upon it is a brick sugar-house, five stories in height. The mortgage foreclosed under which the property was sold amounted to $32,489, and the price realized, including this sum, was $32,489. The premises were purchased by JOHN OCKERSHAUSEN & BROTHERS. No further transactions were effected, and an adjournment by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE until Monday of the sale of the tenement property on Thirty-fifth-street, completed the business of the day.

No sales of note are advertised to take place today at the Exchange, but those projected for next week are again numerous and of importance. We shall, therefore, as was the case last week, again publish in this column on Monday next a complete record of the transactions proposed for the week to come.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Feb. 24.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1-10 interest in 4-story brick store and lot, No. 240 Pearl-st. s. e. corner of Burling-slip, lot 22.6 x57.5x20.6x54.4	$1,550
1-10 interest in 4-story brick store and lot, No. 242 Pearl-st., adjoining above, 22.6 s. of Burling-slip, lot 22.8x54.4x20.11x51.2	1,050
1-5 interest in 3-story brick store and lot No. 344, e. s. of Bowery, 26.6 s. of Great Jones-st., lot 26.4x107.10x25x115.8	3,000
1-5 interest in 2-story and attic brick front store and lot, No. 8 Orchard-st., s. e. corner of Canal-st., lot 17x48	1,200
5-story brick building and plot of ground, e. s. of Front-st., running through to South-st., between Gouverneur and Jackson sts., plot 75x40	32,489

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., a well-improved street.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brick house, 21x42, with two-story extension; price, $18,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on West 30th-st., near 5th-av.; also, four-story high-stoop house and lot on West 18th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots, north side of 60th-st., near 4th-av.; will be sold cheap if applied for at once. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, as heretofore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and country property, auction sales at Exchange Sales-room; also sales of furniture at residences. A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FULL-SIZE brown-stone house on 46th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; also full-size brown-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av. SAMUEL EDDY, office Brooklyn Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x45x100, $28,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE HOUSE AND lot on Brevoort-place, (East 10th-st.,) near Broadway; will be rented furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WEST 51ST-ST.—FOR SALE, A MOST complete English-basement brown-stone house in perfect order, 20.10x55x half block, $28,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 50TH-ST.—A choice plot, twenty lots, (would divide;) very cheap; terms easy. Also, fine corner plots and single lots, below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story English basement-house, 18.9x60xhalf block, for sale. $25,500. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway.

Offer for sale the following houses and lots:

East 38th-st., near Lexington-av	$18,000
West 45th-st., near 5th-av	30,000
West 48th-st., near 6th-av	21,000
West 49th-st., near 6th-av	30,000
East 51st-st., near 3d-av	13,500
East 54th-st., near Lexington-av	23,000
West 52d-st., near 5th-av	30,000
East 46th-st., near Lexington-av	16,000
East 55th-st., near Lexington-av	21,000
East 60th-st., near 4th-av	30,000

Also, a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

TO CAPITALISTS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, BROKERS, OR BANKERS.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, 50 feet from Broadway, and having a front on Maiden-lane of 50 feet, and built in the best and most substantial manner, steam-engine in sub-cellar, of the best construction, and the entire building heated by steam, and now rented for about $13,500 per annum; can be delivered on 1st of May with half under rent as above, or with the full rent roll.

For insurance companies, bankers or brokers, there is hardly anything offered more eligible, and as an investment it is commended to capitalists. Price and terms reasonable. For terms and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN. IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

REAL ESTATE GAZETTE.—CARD. Property-owners in City and country desiring their lists to appear in the March number of the most popular and extensive real estate medium in the county, must send or bring in their favors before TUESDAY, the 28th inst. No charge for advertising property left with us for sale, exchange or rent. S. DINGEE & CO. Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate, Loans and Mortgages, No. 82 Cedar-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st. (Established 1853.) Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st., Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 294 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st st.; house 24 by about 70 feet; was built by Robbins, and put in perfect order last Summer; is very handsomely frescoed and furnished throughout. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., for sale, a most superior house, finished throughout in hard wood; plumbing in best order; size, 21.2x55x100.5; four story. $46,500, with carpets and gas-fixtures. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV.—For sale, English-basement four-story brown-stone house, 17x50x100, in good order: $19,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 31st-st., near Madison-av., for sale; three story, 22x 55x100; brown stone; in good order; price, with carpets and gas-fixtures, $35,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A MOST DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement, four-story brown-stone house, 20.6x60x half block, situated in 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a medium size house, containing all modern improvements, for sale for $24,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AV., a most complete full-size house, in perfect order; will be sold with or without elegant furniture. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x50x98.9, in good order, $27,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Most desirable four-story English-basement house, 18.9x50x98.9, in good order; price, $35,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., FACING STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—For sale, a full-size high-stoop brown-stone house, built in a first-class manner and now in good order; price, $22,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-FOOT FIRST-class brown-stone house, in an 100-foot street, near Central Park entrance, at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber Dealers, 47th-st., New-York, or No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.—PARK-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST., a first-class four-story brick high-stoop house, 27.6x 74, lot 50x105. Price, $140,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SUPERIOR FULL-SIZED BROWN-stone house, four story, high stoop, near Madison-av., on Murray Hill, for sale very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLN—A NICE two-story basement and subcellar, pressed brick house, stone trimming, nine rooms and conservatory; all conveniences, and in prime order; lot 107 by 19 feet; yard well stocked with vines; ten minutes' walk from Fulton, Catharine and Bridge-st. Ferries; price, $8,000; terms favorable; possession given early if desired. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-STREET, Brooklyn, opposite Washington Park, one first-class brown-stone house, fourteen rooms and extension; this beautiful park contains thirty-six acres, in the centre of city; price low; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on premises.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING Brooklyn property for sale, near ferry; plot to suit; substantial buildings; favorable terms. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1¼ Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

A VERY FINE COUNTRY-SEAT AT TARRYTOWN.—Mansion 40x44, with all modern appointments; seven acres of land in fruit and very fine shade; mountain scenery and extensive view of Hudson River; out-buildings complete. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, BEAUTIFUL residence, six minutes' walk from depot; forty trains daily; capital surrounding; parlor, library, dining-room, seven bedrooms, bath-room, furnace, &c.; spacious grounds; terms liberal. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE water-front property, cheap; suitable for ship-building and ways, lumber-yard or factory of any kind; 25 miles from New-York, in a thriving village. W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

Farm of the late Richard Losea, deceased; about 70 acres, including woodland, situated two miles south of the village, and one mile from South-side Railroad; twelve trains daily by each; well fenced and in excellent order, with apple orchard and other fruit trees; upon it is dwelling, barn and other outbuildings; will be sold low to settle the estate; terms easy. Apply to executors, RICHARD E. LOSEA, on premises, W. K. HINMAN, No. 169 South-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with two and a half acres of land in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; gas in the house, and contains seven rooms; also, barn, with accommodations for three horses and room for coachman; distance, three-quarters of a mile from station. For terms and further information apply at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.—BUILDING lots at Stamford, Conn., on Strawberry Hill, adjoining residence of Geo. S. Weston; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; near the depot; price $150 to $400 per lot. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT IN A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Twenty acres of good land, 200 yards from new railroad and near depot; this property, being in the city, can be sold in lots uniform with the rest; price, $6,000. Address R. M., No. 275 West 23d-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

TO LEASE—J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, LATE J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, (Plain and Ornamental Iron Works,) having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre-st. with their extensive works on 25th, 26th and 27th sts, now offer TO LEASE THEIR SUBSTANTIAL IRON BUILDING, (with the exception of the office and ware-room) on Centre-st., together with lots on Elm and Walker sts. Apply at the office, No. 141 Centre-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—To rent, on a lease, the new five-story iron-front store No. 147 Spring-st., west of Broadway, just completed; rent $4,500 and Croton tax. Also, for sale, three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 112 East 78th-st., near 4th-av.; price $15,000, worth $16,000; $12,000 can remain on mortgage. R. WILLIAMSON, at Bull's Head Bank.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND-STORY OF THE fifth-story store No. 113 Liberty-st., near Church-st.; contains two offices, shelves and water conveniences. Apply to G. T. ADEE, No. 31 Nassau-st.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—JOHN-st., between Cliff and Gold sts.—First-class building; four stories; 27 feet wide by 104 feet deep. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENTS, STORES, lofts and basements, Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51 Lispenard-st.; will be put in perfect order. Apply on premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKMAN-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

MERCER-ST.—TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 125 Mercer-st.; will be rented low to responsible tenant. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 125 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET IN WHITE MARBLE building, No. 75 John-st. Inquire in the store.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

HOUSES TO LET. FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES TO LET IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY SEE SUNDAY NEWS.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—A fully-furnished house, with three-quarters of an acre of ground attached, on the terrace at New-Brighton, three minutes' walk of the ferry; also, a house with five acres of ground attached on the Clove Road, twenty minutes' walk of West Brighton Landing. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

NINTH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—To rent, for a term of years, a large house, completely furnished with plate, linen, and all the accessories to housekeeping; in good order; a rare chance; rent $5,000 per year. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, TO PRIVATE family only; brown-stone house, 14x60, No. 109 East 40th-st.; rent, $225 per month. Also, for sale or to rent, furnished, the brown stone high stoop four-story new house, No. 161 East 40th-st., 16.8x55; rent, $200 per month. JOHN MCKESSON, 91 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, New-York, for the Summer months. Apply for particulars to Mr. HASARD, Mansion House, Brooklyn, or to Mrs. L. H. PARSONS, on the premises.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND GROUND for a club, water-front, several neat cottages to let; convenient to New-York all times per day, by steam-boat or railroad. W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., wants to purchase a good-sized dwelling, between City Hall and 14th-st.; a first-class house, between 23d and 40th sts., 4th and 8th avs.; a store, in or near Wall-st., below Pearl; a house, between 15th and 20th sts., near 4th-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK CITY—WANTED—A small neat three-story house, in a good location; price, $15,000 to $20,000; will pay one-third cash. Address, stating location and giving terms with permits, T., Box No. 2,067 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A VERY valuable property near High Bridge, a first-class dwelling, between 4th and 6th avs., worth from $30,000 to $40,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING houses to let or for sale are respectfully requested to send us description of the same, with price, as we have a great many applications from purchasers, and from others wishing to lease property. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JOHN S. BEECHER as assignee, &c., vs. ABRAHAM B. CLARK et al.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this cause on the 18th day of February, 1871, the undersigned, as receiver, appointed in this cause, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following described premises, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 203 Walker-street, on the south side of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, beginning at a point seventy feet (70 feet) westerly from the south-westerly corner of Chrystie and New Canal streets, formerly called Walker-street, running thence southerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet, thence westerly and parallel with New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet and one inch, (23.01,) thence northerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet to New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet one inch (23 01) to the place of beginning, the said premises being now known as No. 130 Canal-street, and being the same premises described in deed dated May 11, 1848, made by George E. Sherwood and others to Abraham B. Clark, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 507 of Conveyances at page 29. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.—Dated Feb. 23, 1871. JOHN S. BEECHER, Receiver.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 52 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEAR 2D-AV., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—The very desirable three-story attic and basement brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 52 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) south side, just east of 2d-av.; house contains gas, water to third floor, in fair order, 25x40 feet; lot, 25x89 feet 6 inches. Possession May 1, 1871; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, PEARL AND WEST 24TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of the estate of W. H. Falk, deceased:

EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION STREETS—The three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, No. 202 East Broadway, north side, and the four-story brick building, with two stores, Nos. 191 and 191½ Division-st., south side, together with the lease of the lot, (six years,) on which the buildings are erected; also, the three-story high-stoop brick dwelling-house, No. 204 East Broadway, north side, and the two-story and attic brick store and dwelling, No. 193 Division-st., south side, together with the lease of the lot, (six years,) on which the buildings are erected. Rent of each lot $240. Buildings on each lot to be paid for by owners of lots on expiration of lease, if lease is not renewed.

PEARL-STREET—The two-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., opposite William-st., and known as No. 448 Pearl-st. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by about 100 feet in depth.

WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot on the north side of 24th-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 7 West 24th-st. Lot, 24x98.9; house, 24x65; two bath-rooms and all conveniences. Possession with deed. Can be seen from 11 till 1 P. M., by permit from the auctioneers.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D AND 3D AVS., 94TH, 95TH, 103D AND 107TH STS.; ALSO, A DWELLING-HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henry P. McGown, Esq., executor of Andrew McGown, deceased:

SECOND-AVENUE—Four lots, north-west corner of 2d-av. and 103d-st.

THIRD-AVENUE—Four lots, north-east corner of 3d-av. and 94th-st.

NINETY-FOURTH-STREET—Seven lots, north side of 94th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.

NINETY-FIFTH-STREET—Six lots, south side of 95th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET—Six lots, north side of 103d-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET—Twelve lots, south side of 107th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Three lots, north side of 127th-st., 215 feet east of 4th-av., and three lots, south side of 128th-st., adjoining the last-described lots on the rear, together with the first-class two and a half story frame dwelling, filled in with brick, stable and sheds thereon, being the late residence of Andrew McGown, deceased.

TERMS—Seventy per cent. may remain on Bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer. BY WYCKOFF & LITTLE, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS. Office No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn. ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-room, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PIECES OF BUSINESS PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, ON FULTON-AV., CORNER OF GALLATIN-PLACE.

Fulton-av., corner of Gallatin-place, 95 feet 10 inches on Fulton-av., and 110 feet on Gallatin-place.

This property is within a few hundred feet of the Court-house and City Hall, and, as an investment, cannot be surpassed by any property on the avenue. Terms easy.

ALSO, Fulton-av., junction of Chauncey-st., three-story brick store, 21 feet 5 inches front by 40; lot about 100 feet in depth; building in good order, with water and gas.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

JAMES M. MILLER—Office, No. 28 Pine-st. ON TUESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased:

Nos. 426 and 430 Hudson-st., the two four-story brick house with stores on first floor.

Two lots of land west side 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

Three lots of land north side 57th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

One lot of land south side 58th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

Ten lots of land on 9th-av., 83d and 84th sts., near Boulevard.

Four lots of land, two on west side 4th-av. and two adjoining on north side 105th-st.

Also by order of JOHN W. BLANCK.

No. 409 East 57th-st., the house and lot, title perfect; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.

For map and particulars, inquire of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. AUCTION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots No. 347 Bleecker-st., on the south-east corner of West 10th-st., 25 feet 8 inches front, by about 42 feet 1 inch deep; No. 350 Bleecker-st., on the north-west corner of West 10th-st., 28 feet 11 inches on Bleecker-st., by 28 feet 6 inches deep, and No. 217 West 10th-st., adjoining the corner, 28 feet 1 inch by 28 feet 11 inches deep.

This property is very desirable for investment; is situated in an improving neighborhood, and one of the best locations for any business on the west side of the City. For maps or particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FULTON-STREET—Gore lot, No. 199, corner of Church.

BROOME-STREET—Nos. 227, 229, 231, 233.

ESSEX-STREET—No. 71.

Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PRAYING BAND, OF WHICH SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Esq., is leader, will conduct the services at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church (near Division) on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. All who may come will be heartily welcomed.

A GRAND MISSIONARY SUNDAY.—Rev. Dr. BUTLER, the founder of Methodist Missions in India, will preach the annual missionary sermon in Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY, A. M., at 10½; Missionary Love-feast, at 3½. Addresses in the EVENING, at 7, by a missionary from South America, and Hon. Rev. Mr. DEAHIL and others.

COOPER UNION SERVICE.—REV. GEORGE S. MINGINS will speak to the people every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st.; all strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary are cordially invited, and will be made welcome.

THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold a public meeting on SABBATH NIGHT, 26th, at St. Ann's Church, (Rev. Dr. SCHENCK's,) Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses from Rev. Drs. SCHENCK, PRIME, MATLOCK, GRACIE and ROSE.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching, SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M., and at the close of the evening sermon. Revival services Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON WILL give his closing discourse before the Society of Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: MORNING—*The Soul of Things*. EVENING—*Prayer in the Light of Science and Common Sense.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and children's Church at 3½ P. M., with sermon by the Rector. No evening service this Lord's Day.

DISCOURSES ON THE PARABLES, by Rev. N. W. CONKLING, Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—The fifth of the series SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; morning service at 10½.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. W. H. HARE at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M., catechetical instruction.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

THE LAST TRUMPET.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Seventh Trumpet Now Sounding; Its Results.* Seats free.

REV. W. C. SMITH WILL PREACH IN St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Feb. 26; Pastor at 10½ A. M. Young people's meeting at 6½ P. M.; seats free.

REV. B. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

THE BIBLE AND SKEPTICISM.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, Dr. THOMPSON will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, a second sermon on *Moses as an Inspired Prophet*. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 3d-av. and 52d-st., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 26, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, at 10½. Sunday-school 2½. Preaching by Pastor at 7½ P. M.

REV. A. H. CLAPP, D. D., WILL preach in the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 9th-av., on SABBATH next at 10½ and 3½. All are invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

PREACHING ON THE EARLY APPEARING OF CHRIST, at Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st. near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. LOCKE, of Chicago, at 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., will (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ oclock.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for EVENING—*The Resurrection.* All cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MAC ARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER At the FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av. SUNDAY, Feb. 26, services at 10:45 A. M. SEATS FREE. PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Woman's Work in the Church.* Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Society in the AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. J. S. DIEHL and others. Music under the direction of PHILIP PHILLIPS, Esq.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. E. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. EVENING service commences at 7 o'clock. Revival meetings next TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

"OBJECTIONS TO SANCTIFICATION CONSIDERED."—Rev. JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach on the above in the Church corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 3 P. M. All who object to the definite experience of sanctification, or to holding meetings or conventions to promote it, are cordially invited to attend. He will also preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. STAUNTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach in the MORNING at 10½. Lent Services.—Wednesdays, 10½, with lecture, and at 4 P. M.; Fridays, 10½ A. M.; Evening 7½, with lecture. Strangers are invited.

UNION REVIVAL MEETINGS OF THE Fifty-third-street and Plymouth Baptist Churches, MONDAY and TUESDAY at 3½ and 7½, in Fifty-first-street Church, between 8th and 10th avs., WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at the same hours, in the Fifty-third-street Church, near 7th-av. All Christians invited to join with us in seeking a revival blessing on the Church of Christ.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*One of the Wicked Men of the Bible.* There will be a love-feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING in old John-street. Come. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—An address will be delivered to young men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION, 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst. Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK will deliver an address. Singing by Glee Club. All are cordially invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. (with sermon) and 7½ P. M. (with sermon.) Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

In the EVENING, Rev. H. L. E. PRATT, Rector of St. Mary's, Staten Island, will preach.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY MORNING, in Nostrand avenue (corner of Quincy-st.) Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in East Brooklyn Baptist Church (Bedford-av., near Myrtle.) Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in Willett, near Grand-st., New-York.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½, by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. HAUGH, and at 7 by Rev. HENRY ASTOR. Scripture text—*Come and See.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Revival sermons and services through the next week at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON.—MORNING subject—*The World's Rebuke and Demand of Recreant, Slumbering Christians.* EVENING—*Shall New-York be Shaken by God's Revival Power?* Repeated by request. Union revival-meeting at 3 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE revival influences are quietly but deeply progressing. Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Several candidates for baptism will be immersed at the close of the evening sermon. Services will be held every evening next week.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 26th inst. at 10½ A. M. Seventh sermon on the Commandments, at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½, by Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE; 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, R. M. STRATTON. Evening subject—*The Choice of Moses.* Sabbath-school missionary meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 1½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. Rev. WILLIAM D. WALKER will preach on FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 30th and 31st sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF HALE & BURR IS this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation. NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1871. SETH W. HALE, M. BURR, JR.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND MINES.—Two men agree to go to the above region, remaining one year, and share profits alike with any man furnishing $1,500, each, as outfit. For further particulars address Post-office Box No. 3,126, Cincinnati, O.

A GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING CHINESE, and possessing an extensive knowledge of the country and people, acquired during eight years' residence in China, is open to an engagement as agent of a firm or public company, or in any other capacity in which those qualifications would be of service, at any of the open ports; highest references, both in China and New-York. Address ALPHA, Box No. 5,065 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST; A THOROUGH business man, with from $2,000 to $5,000, to join the advertiser in a wholesale cash business; investigation solicited. Address W. H. R., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

ANY RESPONSIBLE PARTY DESIRING a safe investment for unemployed capital in a business which pays extremely large profits, and protected from competition, can find details in regard to same by applying to ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

HARDWARE.

FAIRBAIRN, KENNEDY & NAYLOR, MACHINISTS AND TOOL-MAKERS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Mr. JOHN STEVENS, representative of the above firm, will be glad to give particulars and prices of machinery for the preparing and spinning of jute, hemp, flax, tow, or waste silk, and of ENGINEERS' GENERAL TOOLS.

Address NO. 97 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF FELIX MAGUIRE, who came from County Antrim, North of Ireland, about three years ago, and who left his father after being with him one or two weeks. Any information with regard to him would be thankfully received by his heart-broken father, FELIX MAGUIRE, No. 113 Market-st., Paterson, N. J.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.

Fresh-mined Cumberland coal of the best quality from the Borden mines, for sale by the cargo and promptly shipped at Baltimore. BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

MILLINERY.

PATTERN BONNETS, SPRING STYLES, now ready. Ladies' hats, Matinee Hats $5, worth $10. Furs at half price; ribbons and feathers. BINNS Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Save this.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat., Feb. 25	Assyria.....Wed., Mar. 1
Anglia.....Sat., Mar. 4	Ismailia.....Wed., Mar. 8
India.....Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria..Wed., Mar. 15
Europa.....Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian.....Wed., Mar. 22
Columbia.....Sat., Mar. 25	Caledonia.....Wed., Mar. 29

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. April 5, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2	Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9	Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15	Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE, DAURE.....WEDNESDAY, March 1
ST. LAURENT, BOUSSAN..SATURDAY, March 25
NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage, $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau). March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....March 16
For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Feb. 25
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight) Saturday, Mar. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., making freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the trains. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. TURNER, T. C. TURNER, J. TURNER, R. TURNER. } BANKERS, { A. TURNER, G. M. TURNER, J. S. DECKER.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BECKMAN,	JOHN R. CECIL,
JAS. R. WHITING,	J. A. MONHEIMER,
T. B. READ,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEODORE MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	B. H. BIXBY,
T. A. BANCKER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER AMES, President.
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.,
offer for sale the Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—principal and interest payable in Gold, free of Government tax; interest, coupon or registered, payable in January and July, in New-York. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road, and by a Mortgage on a LAND GRANT of
ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES
of the best Lumber Lands of Michigan. These Lands are worth more than the amount of the bonds. The bonds are further secured by a guarantee of the principal and interest by the
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
AND
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
The road extends northerly from Fort Wayne into Michigan. More than 200 miles are completed and in operation.
Large numbers of these bonds have been taken by careful investors, and the most rigid investigation is invited.
Price 92 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Secured by a First Mortgage upon 8,400 acres per mile, and upon the whole and entire line of road, its franchises and property of every description.
RECEIPTS IN GOLD COIN.

OPERATING 141 MILES. 1869.	OPERATING 166 MILES. 1870.
$1,047,827 65.	$1,538,420 00

The receipts for January, 1871, were $213,000, gold.
The net earnings for the year 1870 were more than sufficient to day the interest upon $13,000,000, or over three times the present issue of Bonds.
The affairs of this Company have been examined by many capitalists, who have invested largely in the Bonds, and we are confident that a careful scrutiny will prove them to be the best and safest security now offered in this market.
FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS, issued to Lebbius Chapman, H. V. Poor, James M. Edwards, Trustees, dated July 1, 1861. The highest market price will be paid for the above by
WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, three times in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from MARCH FIRST at the rate of six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45; surplus, $162,517 04.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, large fourth-floor room, for two; references exchanged. Apply at No. 53 West 33d-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATly-furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. No. 78 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A THIRD-STORY hall room, nicely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Reference given and required. Apply at No. 108 Leroy-st.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A HANDSOMEly furnished front room on second floor, with or without board; location unsurpassed.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a laundress' situation; chambermaid and laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine washing done up in the best manner; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a waitress' situation, or chambermaid and waitress; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up salads of all kinds; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds; pastry, creams, &c.; good baker; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, YOUNG, tidy, and well recommended from her last place, a situation to take care of children and sew in a private family. Apply at the French Office, 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who understands boning, larding, &c., and all kinds of pastries, a situation; good City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS private secretary, or to read and write for an invalid; references exchanged. Address L. H. E., Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl in a private family to do chamber work and assist with washing and ironing; will be willing to make herself generally useful; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a place to wait on a lady and teach one growing child; is a good plain sewer; would travel; best reference. Apply at Room 25 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR person as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; three years' City reference given. Apply at No. 341 East 12th-st., third floor, in front.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS housekeeper, or would instruct young children in English, French and music; salary disregarded, but a refined home desired. Address J. M. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid or waitress; is highly recommended by her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 12 and 3. Apply at No. 118 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion; married man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot and cold graperies, hot and green-house plants; can be highly recommended by his present and former employers. Address Mott-haven, Westchester, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, with unexceptionable City references, a situation as coachman in a private family; can be seen at present employer's; none but Protestant families need answer. Call or address for two days, No. 21 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married; will be recommended as a practical fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; also, hot and cold grapery work. Wife would attend to dairy-work, if required. References will satisfy all inquiry as to my abilities in the above line. Address D. M., North Orange Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotchman as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references. Address J. M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman, single, not long in this country, as waiter, or any place where he could make himself useful; can drive; good reference. Address J. H. A., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman and groom, and wife as laundress; country preferred; no incumbrance. Can be seen for two days at Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; understands his business in all its branches; none but first-class place need apply; Englishman; married; one child, 12 years. Address, by March 1, JOSEPH NEWTON, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish the best of references. Address P. F., Box No. 467 Fair Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOSS CARDer in a woolen-mill; had charge sixteen years; or as manager in a satinet-mill; can bring a good character. Address J. WEST, Blackinton, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A GOOD and rapid penman, with good business qualifications; competent to fill any ordinary position of trust and responsibility; unquestionable City references furnished, and but a moderate remuneration required. Address MODERATE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM Ireland, 18 years old, lately landed, wishes to obtain a situation in a commercial house; has obtained the highest testimonials on leaving college a few months ago; can be well recommended. Address P. S., No. 112 Sweeney's Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

WANTED—TWO COACHMEN, ONE FOR City and one for country. Address full particulars, inclosing three postage stamps for answer, K. C. BOWMAN, Greenpoint, L. I.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, (American, German or Scotch,) for a small family living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 129 Pearl-st., first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO, A HOUSEmaid and laundress; Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 41 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

CRUSHING-ROLLERS WANTED.—One pair crushing-rollers, about twenty-four inches diameter and sixteen to twenty inches in length.
C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

SHORT HAND WRITERS MAY HAVE catalogues of all works on Phonography by sending stamp to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½ P. M.,
FIRST MATINEE
of Robertson's charming comedy,
HOME,
and Colman's comedietta,
BLUE DEVILS.
TO-NIGHT, (4th time this season,) Colman's comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
MONDAY, Feb. 27, MONEY.
TUESDAY, in obedience to many inquiries, Robertson's military drama,
OURS.
WEDNESDAY, A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 2,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
will make his re-appearance, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time in five years, his well-known comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 25,
HOME
AND
BLUE DEVILS.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE
W. M. HOLLAND.....Lessee and Manager.
This (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS, as Fanchon.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
Debut of
Mrs. EMMA CLYMER,
as Pauline in The Lady of Lyons.
Claude Melnotte.....C. BARTON HILL.

STEINWAY HALL.
Miss MARIE KREBS' seventh piano-forte recital will take place SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1871, at 2 P. M., when she will be kindly assisted by Mrs. Philip de Gulager, soprano; Signor A. Randolfi, the eminent baritone, and Mr. L. Dachauer.
Single ticket, $1 50. Family ticket, $3. To be had at the usual places.

EUTERPE SOCIETY.
First popular concert
SATURDAY, FEB. 25, AT 3 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
JAS. M. WEHLI.
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Miss ANTIONETTE STERLING, Mr. REMMERTZ, Mr. WEINLEICH, and others. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at music-store, and Tract Society, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF
will give an entertainment of dramatic and other readings before the Young Men's Christian Association, at their Hall, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. Membership tickets will admit one gentleman and one lady free. Members desiring extra tickets will find a limited number for sale ($1 each) at the Tract Society.

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MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following departments:
Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-'71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 12—19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegheny County, Maryland, have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of March next, at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 27th of February to the morning of 11th March.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this Company, will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
RICHELIEU
OF THE PERIOD.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK
OF
SARATOGA,
THE BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
"Nothing else is talked of in society."—*Herald.*
"The laughing sensation of '71."—*Sun.*
"A genuine reflex of Saratoga gayeties."—*Tribune.*
"The theatre is crowded with the elite."—*Post.*

UNION LEAGUE HALL,
26th-st. and Madison-av.
WEHLI'S
PIANO-FORTE RECITAL,
SATURDAY, FEB. 25, AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.
No reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Albert Weber's, corner of 5th-av. and West 16th-st.

MR. T. C. FARRER'S
SMALL COLLECTION OF
PICTURES,
PAINTED IN EUROPE,
is now open to the public, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
FREE.
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.

TODAY.
LYRIC HALL, AFTERNOON CONCERT, AT 2 P. M.
The Wonderful Hess Children,
THE TALENTED MISSES PERAHEAU,
THE MISSES CONNER, HIRSCH, KUNTZE,
HASKINS AND VAN BUREN,
Pupils of the American Conservatory of Music,
And a number of well-known artists as
Messrs. Julius Hess, Oscar Kunstler, Ch. Schuyler,
will discourse a most interesting programme.
Ticket, 50 cents. Children, half-price. For sale at the hall and all the music-stores.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director, assisted by Herr JULIUS HESS.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS,
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
CONCERTS EVERY SATURDAY
From 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3¼.
Mr. W. A. M. DILLER, organist, will play, and Mrs. S. M. DILLINGHAM, soprano, and Mr. WM. S. LEGGAT, tenor, will sing at the above concert TODAY. Admission, 15 cents; ten tickets, $1.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OFFICE AND STORE FURNITURE.
ON MONDAY, March 6,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
At No. 142 Duane-st.,
The following articles, viz.:
10 counting-room desks, 9 counting-room chairs and stools, 2 counters with drawers, 4 long tables, 2 office carpets, 1 umbrella-stand, 1 letter-press and stand, 2 large baskets, 1 platform scale, 2 trucks, 2 closets with pigeon-holes, and various other articles used in warehouse.
ALSO,
3 pieces Marseilles, 1 piece velveteen, 6 pieces dress goods, damaged.
The articles may be seen at any time at the store.
By order of RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 315 Broadway.

ART SALE.
Clinton Hall Book Sales-rooms and Art Galleries. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, (late Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.) TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, sale of BOOKS, PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., belonging to the late Mr. JOHN HALPIN, OF NEW-YORK. Also, a few fine OIL-PAINTINGS, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. EDWARD HOOPER. Catalogues ready. Articles on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 25, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
4,065 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *L. Staples*, from Palermo.

RAILROADS.

NORTH AND NORTH-EAST
TO THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
AIR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 20, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and with its connections, form the shortest all-rail route from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston, and all points in the South-west.
Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, to run passengers' trains at the rate of 23 miles per hour, making the trip from New-York to New-Orleans in 62 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New-York and New-Orleans, and no change south of Lynchburg.
Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices.
Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via our line for all points that can be reached.
A dispatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight.
Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South.
Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.
For further information apply to
J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or
WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads—fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
RICHELIEU.
LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE BUT ONE, ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
will repeat his masterly impersonation of
KING JAMES V.,
IN THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the Theatre, or at the branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In preparation
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.....as.....BENEDICK
(for the first time in New-York.)

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
BUT ONE OF
ALADDIN
RUNAWAY
HUNTED DOWN.
KEENE
MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET,
COSTUMES, SCENERY AND EFFECTS.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS.
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS.
THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS,
and all the GRAND FEATURES appear.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SATURDAY, FEB. 25.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF
MONTE CRISTO,
WITH MR. E. EDDY.
MR. E. EDDY IN THE TITLE ROLE.
Pronounced by the Press and public an
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Secure your seats early. Box-plan open.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GEORGE DONALD,
BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WORTH.
Thoroughly Trained Horse. Ponies and Dogs.
BALLET OF THE COBBLER'S FROLIC.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL,
One of the lady brokers of No. 44 Broad-st., will deliver her argument for
CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY
at Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY, March 1,
and at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn,
FRIDAY, March 3,
At 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission, $1.

MME. MARIE SEEBACH'S BENEFIT, to-night—Stadt Theatre—To-night and Monday, Tears and Laughter, (Die Eine weint, die Andere lacht,) and After the battle of Sedan, (Nach der Schlacht bei Sedan.) Seebach and Veneta in both pieces. Tuesday—Seebach in Brooklyn in Faust. Thursday—Seebach in Newark in Faust.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss NETTIE STERLING and other eminent artists, will sing at a concert at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 3, for a benevolent object.

LECTURES.

THE LAST OF THE SERIES OF lectures on the Origin of Christianity, in Steinway Hall, by Rev. Dr. West, of Cincinnati, on THE APOSTLE PAUL, acknowledged to be the author's master-piece, to be delivered SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Tickets, 50 cents each, at the door. Doors open 7 P. M., to begin 8 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON H. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of February, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Nelson H. Oakley, of the town of Rutherford Park, County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for three years and four months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, in said Southern District of New-York, who was on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
PAUL F. FULLER, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 49 Wall-st., City of New-York, Room No. 14. f11-law3wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DOUGLASS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 24th February, 1871.
f25-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 3d day of February, A. D. 1871, WILLIAM G. ZINN, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, Jr., JOHN H. BRADLEY, THOMAS DARLING and JOHN H. ALDRICH, composing the firm of ZINN, ALDRICH & CO., of the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to me, as trustee, for the benefit of all the creditors of Zinn, Aldrich & Co., as a firm, and of the said members individually, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 20th day of February, A. D. 1871. JOHN H. WYMAN, Trustee,
f25-law3wSa* No. 163 Church-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HILLIARD & ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, David Phillips, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Hilliard & Adams Manufacturing Company of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of Welch, Holm & Clark, by Hon. S. Blatchford, Judge of said District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1871.
DAVID PHILLIPS, Assignee,
f18-law3wS* No. 170 Fulton-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. VERNAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John R. Vernam, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1871.
HENRY R. CUMMINGS,
f18-law3wS* No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.
n12-law6mSa* H. OOTHOUT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870.
WILLIAM MARX,
n19-law6mSa* JONAS SONNEBORN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix.
ISAAC L. KIP, HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Executors.
n26-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 91 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1870.
d10-law6mS* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870.
MARY C. HEMENWAY,
CHARLES LANIER,
Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 310 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1870.
ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor.
JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.
d24-law6mS*

THE COAL PANIC.

Alarming Facts About the Coal Question.

Less Than Two Weeks' Supply in the City.

Disastrous Effect Upon Business---Great Economy Necessary---Retailers Exorbitant---Consumers Aghast.

The excitement concerning the coal question has fairly overspread the country. Every section outside of the coal-mining districts is greatly perturbed in consequence. Probably no other coalition in this country, if we may except the gold corner of the memorable "black Friday," has caused such a sudden and deep alarm as this combination to put up the price of coal. A very brief consideration seems to justify this condition of the public pulse, which at this moment beats feverishly.

Unless we have all been grossly misinformed, (which is scarcely possible,) there is reason to believe that the very meagre supply of our entire coal market for the million and a half of people in New-York and adjacent cities will be exhausted within two weeks. The most reliable estimate places the total supply on hand at less than 200,000 tons. The daily consumption of 15,000 tons will soon exhaust this store. Unless the empty yards are then replenished, there will be a suffering scarcely less than that of a famine for the lack of food. At the very season of the year when Winter sheds its icy coat, and the chill, damp winds and mists of Spring succeed,—just when we need the artificial heat to temper the unfriendly atmosphere of wind and storm, we are threatened with this kind of famine. Human flesh and blood can not endure such deprivation. The very young and tender and the aged and infirm will sink into disease and death, and the most vigorous and hardy will succumb to any protracted test of this kind. Nor is this in any degree a sensational statement. Facts cannot be ignored in this matter. Without coal we are without any fuel. Without fuel we are unable to have proper food. We cannot bear the sudden change from warmth and comfort in our homes to chills and discomfort. The result can be foreseen without any more words.

THE COAL MARKETS.

Yesterday, the TIMES reporters made inquiries at the offices of the principal coal dealers in the wholesale and retail trade. The result overreached anticipation. With one or two exceptions, the wholesale dealers are entirely bare of stock, and what little remains melts away like water under the importunate demands of retailers. The prices were, at the latest quotation, $14 per ton for the best, and $13 for the second quality. Some of the large coal operators have been worried out of all patience by swarms of pertinacious busybodies who fairly peppered them with all sorts of questions. To such, these gentlemen became hardened to reticence, but were quite free to render every information to dealers and reporters. An officer of the Pennsylvania Coal Company said: "We have not a ton of coal on hand. We wish we had a million. We do not believe in nor wish this state of affairs. We know that our real interests are allied with those of the people. We really make more money with a good selling market at reasonable prices than otherwise. We had 300 tons this morning, but now it is all gone. We sold that in single tons to the poor at $6 50 per ton.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The cause of the trouble, Sir, he continued, is not with us. To be sure we have been in fault in former times; but we know that the best terms that we give our men are an exchange for the best results from them to us. We are now paying larger wages in proportion to the price of coal than ever before. In December, 1865, when we were selling immense quantities at high prices and great profit, we paid for the mining of fifty tons the price of a barrel of flour and a barrel of pork. This month we have been paying the same amount for the mining of forty-two and one-half tons.

By the Delaware and Hudson, Scranton, Lackawanna and other Companies, although they carry on their operations in various distinct methods and under different circumstances, about the same proportions have been maintained.

THE COAL-YARDS.

A glance at most of the coal-yards in this City and vicinity adds to our alarm. Their total stock allows but about one ton for about every twenty persons. Vast bins and spacious yards and sheds that are generally filled to overflowing, are now for the most part nearly empty. In one instance the yard laborers dug up the earth and sifted out the imbedded pieces that usually are trampled under foot unnoticed.

THE RAILROADS, STEAMERS AND FACTORIES.

The shock that this sudden stoppage has sent out reaches to the most remote interests in the land. Every steam-engine and boiler that is fed by this kind of fuel has already felt the pinch. Steam-boats, factories, foundries, gas-houses, locomotives, and other motive powers are seized with this panic. Six days' stint will be likely to close many establishments which actually and solely depend on coal for steam-power. As a consequence of the strike, all the coal-trains, except those for the use of railroads that own mines, have stopped running, and the hands are idle.

THE STRIKE OF THE MINERS.

It seems that the Union now has complete control over all the miners. These are a hardy, plain, and stubborn set altogether, under the control of a few crafty leaders, and unapproachable through any other agency. For a long time during the war they earned from $5 to $7 per day; even young lads earned $2 per day. That was when the navy consumed an enormous quantity of fuel. Thousands of farm-laborers then and thus sprung into the business. Now, of course, that there is an excess of labor, prices cannot be kept up, and the men will not seek other employment.

HOW LONG WILL THIS LAST?

There seems to be a great conflict of opinion among dealers as to the duration of this strike. But all declare it impracticable to obtain a supply elsewhere than from Pennsylvania. It is thought by a certain class that the Schuylkill district will soon be worked again, because the necessities of the miners will force them into it. Even the most independent of them cannot long bear the pressure. Besides, the clamor of all the side-interests of the country trade there will have an influence. It has been remarked that Cumberland coal is now delivered on board of vessels at Baltimore, at $5 per ton; the freight is $2 to $2 50 per ton, and this, with insurance added, makes the price $7 50 per ton delivered alongside the wharf here. In about two weeks the Chesapeake and Delaware and the Delaware and Raritan Canals will be open, after which coal can be delivered here from Baltimore at a cost of less than $7 per ton. But that will not avail for the present emergency.

A person here supposed to be a mouth-piece of the striking miners declares that the present movement will be maintained until their point is gained, and that they intend to make no concessions. Usually only from ten to twenty thousand persons are thrown out of employment when work is stopped at the mines—and this is bad enough—but now many thousands of workmen in the furnaces and rolling-mills, and employes on railroads, will have to remain idle until the mines are going again.

LATEST SHIPMENTS FROM THE MINES.

The Mauch Chunk papers state that "up to the close of last week there has been transported south from here, over both railroads, since the 1st of January, 143,380.14 tons. Last week the shipments amounted to 3,861.15 tons, being 1,030.16 tons more than the preceding week. The corresponding week last year 62,844.11 tons were sent south from here, and the total for last year to this time was 416,550.02 tons. In comparing the shipments of the past week and the present year with corresponding dates of last year we find a decrease for the week of 1871 of 58,982.16 tons, and a decrease for the present year of 273,169.08 tons."

It is stated by the Shamokin (Penn.) *Herald* that work has been resumed at seventeen collieries in Pennsylvania, but not a ton of the coal produced can reach the New-York market so long as the railroad conspiracy continues.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

It is not generally known that for ordinary household uses, with proper care, Cumberland coal is an effectual substitute for anthracite. The more general use of the latter for domestic purposes has thrown the soft coal chiefly into the hands of manufacturers and the steam-ship companies, but it is now likely to be largely employed elsewhere. It is represented that the proposed repeal of the duty on foreign coal would not materially affect the present condition of the market here, as there is a lack of appliances for mining in the British Provinces, and of vessels for conveying the coal to American ports; therefore, the anthracite conspiracy could not be put down in this manner. The repeal of the duty, it is argued, would be injurious to the Cumberland interest, which is now prepared to put its coal upon the market at reasonable rates.

IRRESISTIBLE FACTS.

Everybody in and about the City is thoroughly alarmed at the prospect, and realizes the necessity for the most stringent economy in fuel. The very cinders and ashes will be utilized by those who never before had thought of such an emergency. It is said that many grocerymen who have been in the habit of selling coal to the very poor by the peck, now refuse to sell it at all. Those who continue to sell in this manner charge twenty-eight or thirty cents per bucketful, or about $30 per ton for the fuel required by one-half the population of these two great cities—the hundreds of thousands who live in tenement-houses and have neither coal-cellars nor the means to buy more than a bucketful at a time. This is a startling outlook, but it is not an extravagant estimate. The consequences of such a state of things are not difficult to foresee. Great suffering, sickness, contention, possibly riot may ensue.

THE PANIC IN BROOKLYN.

The coal famine in Brooklyn has seized upon the public mind with great and sudden force. At the principal yards, yesterday, coal was being sold for $14 per ton, and much of that was not of the best quality. The carts seemed very busy in replenishing the exhausted stock of dwellings and factories. The retailers are following the example of New-York contemporaries, and charge enormous rates for small quantities. One of the worst features of the case, however, lies in the determination that has been expressed by many of the large foundry men and manufacturers to stop work if the panic should continue. If this takes place, the state of things produced among the laboring classes will be miserable in the extreme; especially will this be so in the eastern portion of the city, where most of the inhabitants are dependent for a living upon the work they get in factories, refineries, &c.

COAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

Jerseymen are aroused to a sense of the great coal famine by the vacant yards, empty bins and depleted heaps. In many places the supply is already exhausted. A train came in yesterday, and crowds clamored around it at every station. On arriving at Paterson the demands of the people almost merged into forcible seizure. It was found necessary to place guards over the property. Large quantities of wood, cinders and other refuse are used for fuel. In Jersey City the scarcity is peculiarly severe.

THE OPERATORS AND MINERS.

Meeting of Schuylkill Operators at Philadelphia Yesterday—An Address to the People—Review of the Relations of Operators and Miners Since April, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of coal operators today, the following address to the public was adopted:

Systematic representations by officers of the Working Men's Benevolent Association have rendered it necessary for the operators in the Schuylkill region to call the attention of the public to the facts in the matter, and to show as briefly as possible the causes which have led them finally to determine on being masters of their own property. Omitting many misunderstandings occurring previous to the grand strike of April, 1870, we will endeavor to show how unreasonable the men were at that time.

THE SLIDING SCALE OF 1869.

The basis of 1869 was on a sliding scale upward from $3 at Port Carbon; that is to say, a rate of wages was fixed, based on coal being worth in the market $3 per ton at that point. The sizes taken in the average were lump, steam-boat, broken, egg, stove and chestnut; while pea, which constitutes a proportion of the production of each colliery was not permitted to be embraced in the average because the price ruled so much below other sizes, and only ten per cent. of aggregate quantity was permitted to be estimated as chestnut coal. When that basis was fixed the prices of all necessary articles of living were much higher than in 1870, and in the general decline in market values coal was not accepted. So soon, therefore, as production was fairly resumed in the Spring of 1870, the price of coal fell much below $3, and an effort was made to so alter the basis as to have it decline as well as advance with the market. Our effort was treated with contempt, the Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association claiming that they would stop work when the price of coal went below their basis, and thus by diminishing production to so regulate trade that $3 would be the minimum average at which coal would be sold.

IMPOSITIONS OF THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pending this effort at an adjustment of wages, the collieries were stopped by order of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, on one and another pretext, with the consent of the owner, the edict of the Committee of their Association rendering it impossible to find workmen willing to incur their displeasure. During the entire existence of this Association it has been impossible for the operator to discharge from his employ any one of the members, without its certainly resulting in an entire suspension of all his work. Whatever was the cause of dismissal, operators would be waited upon by a committee of the Branch Association of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, and be ordered to restore the workman to his former position. On the other hand, if an operator has in his employ a man, not a member of the Association, or one, who is a member and fails to pay his dues on an order of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, all their members cease to work at that place, and the colliery necessarily lies idle. The certain loss in working our collieries and selling coal below the basis, while wages continued at that point, determined us to insist upon a new basis, rising and falling with the price of coal above and below $3 in exact ratio.

THE GOWEN COMPROMISE.

The result was an entire suspension of work for over four months, and finally a compromise, on which resumption was effected on the following terms, known as the Gowen compromise:

POTTSVILLE, July 22, 1870.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Working Men's Benevolent Association do offer to our employers of Schuylkill County to start on the basis of 1869, when coal is worth $3 per ton in Port Carbon.

Resolved, That when coal brings $3 25, we demand eight and one-fourth per cent. of an advance; $3 50, sixteen and one-half per cent. of an advance; $3 75, twenty-four and three-fourths per cent. of an advance; $4, thirty-three per cent. of an advance.

Resolved, That when coal falls below the basis of 1869, say to $2 75, we accept a reduction of eight and one-fourth per cent.; when to $2 50, sixteen and one-half per cent.; $2 25, twenty-four and three-fourths per cent.; $2, thirty-three per cent., and nothing lower.

Resolved, That any miners working on contract, after they start, earning over $100 per month be reduced 10 per cent.; $125 and over, 20 per cent.; $150 and over, 30 per cent.; $200 per month, if there be any, 40 per cent.

Resolved, That the above figures shall be taken from six grades of coal, pea coal not included.

Resolved, That these resolutions be handed to T. B. GOWEN, Esq., President of the Reading Railroad Company. (Signed,) JOHN SINEY, President.
GEORGE CORBETT, Secretary.

ANOTHER AGREEMENT.

With the following agreement, made at Pottsville the 29th of July, 1870, between the Committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association:

It is agreed that the Working Men's Benevolent Association shall not sustain any man who is discharged for incompetency, bad workmanship or bad conduct, or other good cause, and that the operators shall not discharge any man or officer for actions or duties imposed upon him by the Working Men's Benevolent Association.

It is further agreed, that the spirit and intention of the resolution called the Equalization resolution, passed by the Working Men's Benevolent Association, is that each man shall work regularly, and it is the place of bosses and operators to see that he does. The resolution is, that any miner earning above expenses over $100, and less than $125, shall be reduced ten per cent. on the basis; earning over $125, and under $150, shall be reduced twenty per cent. on the basis; earning over $150, and under $200, to be reduced thirty per cent. on the basis; earning over $200, to be reduced forty per cent. on the basis.

To obtain the price of coal monthly, the President of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the President of the Working Men's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County, shall meet on the 20th day of each month and select five operators, who shall, on the 25th instant following, produce a statement, sworn or affirmed to, of the prices of coal at Port Carbon for all sizes above pea-coal. The five operators shall be selected from a list of those shipping over 40,000 tons annually, and none shall be selected a second time until the list is exhausted. The prices of coal so obtained shall fix the rates of wages for that month, and this agreement in regard to the mode of obtaining prices, shall remain in force during the year 1870.

Signed: Wm. Kendrick, J. K. Sigfried, M. P. Fowler, Samuel E. Griscom, Baird Snyder, John Lirey, George Corbett, George Athey, James Berry and Robert Wrightman.

WORK RESUMED—OBSTRUCTIONS.

The region started work on the 2d of August, but every obstacle was thrown in the way of their Committee on the adjustment of wages, based on the average sales of coal. Work was, however, continued during the balance of the year, according to our agreement.

WAGES OF MINERS.

A great deal has been said and published in relation to the wages earned by miners and laborers under the Gowen Compromise. Day labor can be calculated by any one, but earnings of miners under contract work, can only be arrived at from pay-rolls. We have taken the trouble to get the earnings of the miners working by contract, from the pay-rolls of five of the largest collieries in the region, which show the following result:

Average per day for August, in 1870, $4 29 1-5 on $2 75 for coal.
Average, September, 1870, $4 14 3-5 on $2 50 for coal.
Average October, 1870, $4 05 1-5 on $2 50 for coal.

These men did not work more than an average of seven hours per day, and worked twenty-seven days in August, twenty-six in September, and twenty-six in October, making average net earnings per man, after all his expenses are deducted from August, at $115 88; September, $107 79; October, $105 85. Miners working by day are exceptional cases, and are only employed in repairing damaged breasts, replacing timber, and such other job work as cannot be let out by contract, and amounts to a trifling percentage of a month's roll pay; in fact, a day's wages paid both laborer and miner will not average one-fourth of the expense of the cost of production.

EMPLOYMENT AND DISCHARGE OF MEN.

In regard to their agreement relating to the operator having control of his colliery, as to employing and discharging workmen, we have yet to hear of one instance where it has been lived up to; but we know of many where it has been violated.

THE BASIS OF 1871.

In November, 1870, a committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and the Working Men's Benevolent Association entered into the following recommendation for the year 1871:

After considerable discussion about the condition of the canal-trade, and the prospects for 1871, a proposition to adjust wages as follows was agreed upon unanimously by two committees to form the basis for coal at Port Carbon, at $5 20. Outside wages to be $9 per week; inside wages to be $10 per week; miners, day's work, $12 per week; contract work to be reduced 16¼ per cent. from the present basis, and the reduction or addition of percentage to be graded on the new price thus formed; the advance or decline to be graded on the $2 50 basis at the rate of one per cent. for three cents raise or fall in the price of coal. The Committee on the part of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Working Men's Benevolent Association respectfully recommend the adoption of the above proceedings, that satisfactory arrangements be made with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for a fair reduction on the tolls.

Anthracite Board of Trade—Geo. W. Cole, Daniel B. Miller, Baird Snyder, Wm. F. Patterson, William Grant, Wm. Kendrick.

Working Men's Benevolent Association—Jas. Ryan, Jno. J. McVeigh, Jno. P. Francis, Edward Keating, Peter Murry, Jno. Siney.

THE JANUARY STRIKE.

This was subsequently agreed to by the men, but on the 1st of December the mining companies of the Lackawanna region determined to reduce the wages of their workmen, which resulted in the suspension, and an appeal on the part of their men to those of other regions to sustain them in their position by joining in the strike. By order of the General Council total suspension took place on the 10th of January last.

On Jan. 25, the delegates of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, in Schuylkill County, passed the following resolution (No. 12:)

That we, the working men of Schuylkill County, do strictly adhere to the $3 basis so long as those of Luzerne and Carbon work with us in good faith. If Luzerne and Carbon do not work with us in good faith, that we then make such agreement as will be best for our own welfare.

OPERATORS TO CONTROL THEIR OWN BUSINESS.

This was in direct violation of their agreement of November. In the meantime, several meetings were held in New-York between coal operators, carrying companies and large consumers, resulting finally in the adoption, on Feb. 23, of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Schuylkill region offer to the men of their district for the year 1871, $2 50, the basis as agreed upon in November last, sliding up and down at the rate of one per cent. advance and decline upon wages and contract work for every three cents per ton advance and decline in the price of coal at Port Carbon; provided, that men shall not be paid at a higher rate than, under this basis, they would be entitled to when coal is $3 per ton at Port Carbon, until the regions go to work.

Resolved, That the Lehigh region offer to their men the following rates for the year 1871: When coal is $5 per ton on board at Elizabeth or Port Johnson, the outside wages to be from $9 to $10 50; inside wages from $11 to $12; miners' wages, $14, and contract work 10 per cent. less than at the $5 basis of last year, with an advance or decline of 12½ per cent. on wages and contract work for every dollar in advance or decline in the price of coal at Elizabethport or Port Johnson; provided, that until all regions go to work, no higher rate of wages for contract work shall be paid than the men would be entitled to receive upon the new basis when coal is $6 per ton, on board, at Elizabethport or Port Johnson.

Resolved, That the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company continue their present offer, with a right to modify it from time to time, so as to make wages paid by them as nearly equivalent as practicable to what might, for the time being, be paid in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions.

Resolved, That any region may go to work upon the above terms being accepted by their men, but that no region shall commence until the men of such region shall have accepted the said terms.

Resolved, That we are united in opposing any interference by workmen, or their Association, with the management and control of our works, and will insist upon the abandonment of their claims to such control.

It is believed the above rules will be as nearly as possible equal in all the regions, and will pay workmen of the Schuylkill region fully as high wages as they earned under the Gowen compromise.

The public must perceive that the great point in dispute between us is that while the working men are determined that coal shall not go below $3 at Port Carbon, the operators claim and insist upon the advantage of the increased consumption derived from low prices, and which shall be regulated purely by supply and demand.

When the workmen determine to accept this just and equitable basis to be offered them tomorrow, we hope and believe that it will obviate many of the difficulties heretofore experienced, and that we will be enabled to go on without interruption, thus insuring a steady supply of coal at fair prices for all concerned.

The above was ordered to be published by the Committee of Fifteen of the coal operators of the Schuylkill region.

MAY WOMEN INSURE?

Lecture by Mr. Alexander Delmar Before the Liberal Club—Statistics of Life and Maternity.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR, late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, read a very interesting paper on statistics of life and maternity, the object being to show that insurance companies in the United States are incorrect in assuming that women are subject to greater risk of death than men. The lecturer quoted the authority of Dr. RUSSELL, Registrar of Records, to the effect that insurance companies are incorrect in assuming that women, during their child-bearing period, are subject to greater risk of death than men during the parallel period of life. Such an opinion is not founded on facts. Mr. DELMAR read several statistics in support of his theory, of which the following bear directly on the subject, and are interesting in other points of view:

POPULATION OF NEW-YORK IN 1870.

Males, 459,819; females, 482,433. Average rate of mortality per 1,000 in each of the years 1866 to 1870:

	Male Rate.	Female Rate.
1866	36.3	29.2
1867	30.3	24.5
1868	31.4	25.6
1869	30.6	25.5
1870	31.5	26.3

Deaths in the City of New-York during the quinquennial period, 1866-70:

DEATHS BY AGES.

	Males.	Females.
Birth to 20	38,998	34,124
20 to 45	15,692	14,102
45 and over	13,022	11,267
Total	67,712	59,493

DEATHS BY CAUSES.

	Males.	Females.
Zymotic	20,145	18,743
Constitutional	15,014	14,316
Local	25,308	20,925
Development	3,726	4,462
Violence	3,519	1,047
Total	67,712	59,493

DEATHS BY CAUSES; TWENTY TO FORTY-FIVE.

	Males.	Females.
Zymotic	2,653	2,535
Constitutional	5,704	5,837
Local	5,491	4,653
Development	88	746
Violence	1,756	331
Total	15,692	14,102

Deaths from forty-five to fifty-five: Males, 4,118; females, 2,781.

The lecturer quoted further statistics to show that for one woman who dies from delirium tremens five men are taken off. He attributed the reluctance to insure female lives to a belief in the English Actuaries' tables, which give a greater expectancy for males from twenty to forty years than for women, but these tables were founded on a very limited number of female lives who were insured in England.

Mr. W. D. WHITING admitted that women were longer-lived than men, but that the particular class of women who resort to insurance on their lives are not so. This has been proved beyond any question whatever, which is the cause of charging that class one-half of one percent. more than the rate for men of the same age.

Other members having addressed the Club, the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. MUNSON A. TREADWELL, lately an Assessor in the Sixth Revenue District, gave a bond in the sum of $100,000 before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for the faithful performance of his duties as Collector of the new consolidated district composed of the Fourth and Thirty-second Districts, to which position he has just been appointed by the President. His sureties were Ex-Congressman THOMAS E. STEWART, JAMES W. BOOTH, Mr. WILLIAMS, and others. The bond was forwarded to Washington for approval.

JOHN LOFTUS, a resident of Brooklyn, aged twenty-one years, entered the store of KEARNEY BROTHERS, No. 70 New Chambers-street, on Thursday to order some goods for his father. While he was in the store Mr. JOHN KEARNEY opened the money-drawer in his presence, and both soon after left the premises. One of the employes named JOHN RYAN subsequently saw LOFTUS come back and loiter near the drawer, which was found empty when next examined. As Mr. KEARNEY had deposited $400 in money and a check for $78 in the drawer, he caused the arrest of LOFTUS, and arraigned him before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs. The prisoner strenuously asserted his innocence, but the Magistrate decided to hold him for trial in the sum of $1,000 bail.

By reference to another column, it will be observed that the ship *Golconda*, from Monrovia, yesterday put into this port in a leaky condition, having struck on Nantucket Shoals on the evening of Feb. 20. The vessel was bound to Boston from Monrovia, in Liberia. By letters from Monrovia we were informed that a native African chief named JACOB VONBRUNN was to sail in the *Golconda*. He was educated at Sierra Leone by a German, whose name he took. He was coming to the United States to awaken a deeper interest in behalf of African missions. An unusual call has been made by powerful Kings for schools and teachers. We do not find his name in the list of passengers.

For some months past Messrs. D. HAAS' SONS, at No. 332 Church-street, JACOB WEIL, of No. 82 Lispenard-street, and WM. MAAS & Co., No. 44 Lispenard-street, have been constantly missing small packages of goods from their respective stores. Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, concealed himself in the premises of MAAS & Co., and detected the charwoman, named CATHARINE LEHAN, in the act of stealing a small quantity of cheap jewelry. He arrested her, and on examining her lodgings, at No. 23 Watts-street, found a large quantity of miscellaneous goods which had been stolen from the stores in which she had been employed. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, CATHARINE was fully committed for trial.

ISAAC PAYOR, of No. 1 Vandam-street, a man of suspicious character, was arrested in Clarkson-street, yesterday, by the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, and found in possession of $300 worth of goods stolen from the store of WM. ADLER, No. 117 Varick-street. The premises had been feloniously entered during Thursday night, and the entire stock of the occupant carried off. PAYOR will be arraigned before a Magistrate today.

IDA ROY, aged twenty-three, residing at No. 214 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective SYMINGTON, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain valued at $200 from LIZZIE WHITE, of No. 77 Henry-street. The larceny was committed on the 10th ult., and as the prisoner confessed her guilt, Justice HOGAN held her for trial.

THOMAS MALONEY, a railroad agent, at No. 1 Astor House, and residing in Jersey City, yesterday caused the arrest of ELLEN CONNELL, his servant, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $26. As the woman confessed her guilt she was held for trial by Justice HOGAN.

MINNIE DE FOREST, of No. 56 Catharine-street, met JOHN MCNALLY, of No. 411 East Sixteenth-street, on Wednesday evening, in Chatham-street, and while holding him in conversation stole a wallet containing $40 from his pantaloons pocket. She was arrested yesterday, and Justice HOGAN held her to answer the charge.

The Tenth Assembly District Grant Club met for the first time last evening, in their elegant new head-quarters at No. 23 Avenue A. Resolutions were passed indorsing and commending President GRANT's Administration, and recognizing the necessity of reorganizing the Republican Party in this City.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 106 Orchard-street, in the case of JENNIE DENIS, aged two years, who came to her death by scalds sustained the day before by falling into a pan of hot water. A verdict of accidental death was duly rendered.

Coroner YOUNG has assumed charge of the case of GEORGE BAUMAN, the German who died at Bellevue Hospital from a wound in the head inflicted by THOMAS MCGRATH with an ax. The inquest will be held on Monday next, when the case will be fully investigated.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE has returned from his visit to his family at the South, with the report that Mrs. TALMAGE's health is so greatly improved the prospect is she will be able to resume permanent residence in Brooklyn.

At the North German General Consulate yesterday, $150 was received in aid of the German Relief fund, the proceeds of a prize-drawing for a watch and two paintings at No. 509 Sixth-avenue.

Choral services in the free Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth-street, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

It is rumored that Rev. WM. MCALISTER, the popular pastor of the Allen-street M. E. Church, is soon to be made a Presiding Elder.

BROOKLYN.

Officer CAMPBELL, of the Third Precinct, undertook to shoot a vicious dog on Atlantic-avenue, near Nevins-street, on Thursday night, but, having an unsteady hand, he missed the animal and struck Officer HARRINGTON, who was walking on the opposite side of the way. The wound inflicted, however, was not of a severe character.

JAMES RYAN, residing at No. 221 Navy-street, on Thursday night, attempted to end his earthly existence by taking a dose of laudanum, but having taken too much his stomach rebelled, and threw the obnoxious stuff upon the carpet. RYAN is now all right, and means to remain so.

Justice WALSH, yesterday, sentenced JOHN WILLIAMS to four months' imprisonment for attempting to pick the pockets of several ladies at the City Hall, on the day of the last Fenian parade.

NEW-JERSEY.

The insurance companies in which the policies on the life of WM. R. SAYRE, of Newark, were held, have decided to pay the amounts insured. Mr. SAYRE committed suicide while insane from disease. His life was insured in six different companies, for a total of $15,000. It was feared at the time of his death that the companies, as was previously customary, would refuse to pay the amount of the policies without litigation. Under the recent decision concerning the liabilities of companies in cases of suicide, two of the companies have already paid in the amounts due, and it is believed that the others will not make any difficulty in the matter.

During Thursday night an attempt was made to fire EARNEST's hat-store, in Jersey City. Cigar-boxes, saturated with turpentine, were found in the shop and the fluid was scattered over the floor and shelves. The fire had just begun its work when discovered by WILLIAM A. HOTCHKISS, who alarmed the inmates in such fortunate time that a few pails of water were sufficient to extinguish the flames. An investigation will be held.

A few weeks ago, a lady residing in Hoboken, named Mrs. PRECHTER, took compassion on a young vagrant named SPILL, took him into her house and treated him as if he were her own child. Latterly, she missed, almost daily, little articles and small sums of money, and suspecting her protégé, watched him and caught him in the act of stealing $12. He was committed yesterday to the county jail.

A gang of burglars, which has for some months invested Dover and vicinity, has been broken up by Chief of Police MCDEVITT, of Morristown. Two of the robbers were arrested in Jersey City, one in Paterson, one at Washington, and another while in the act of robbing the freight depot, at Dover. CASTELINE, who was arrested at Washington, has turned State's evidence.

A gravel car on the Midland Railroad fell over an embankment on Thursday, at Woodside, and inflicted injuries on a workman named BODRICKER, which will probably prove fatal. His leg was crushed and thigh bone fractured. He was removed to the German Hospital.

The funeral of the late Officer MCSWEENEY, of the Jersey City Police force, took place yesterday. The Police of the Third Precinct paraded in a body. The Chief and the Captain and a Sergeant from each of the other precincts were present.

Something of a stir was created in Newark, yesterday afternoon, by the marriage of Mr. JAMES R. GILMORE ("Edmund Kirk") to Mrs. AMELIA B. BURNET, widow of the late STEPHEN S. BURNET, formerly cashier of the First National Bank in that city.

The amount of deposits in the various savings banks of the State is $20,009,187 98, and the number of depositors about 60,000. The securities and investments amount to $20,773,083 42, while there is a cash surplus of $795,522 02.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—American Securities opened quiet and closed firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	2 P. M.	4¼ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	....	91⅞
Consols for account	91⅞	....	91⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	91	91¼	91¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾	....	90¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89¾	....	89¾
U. S. 10-40s	87¾	....	87¾
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	109	....	109
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	....	18¾
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	29¼	....	29¼

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95⅞ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—4.30 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet, and closed quiet. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7⅝d.; and Middling Orleans at 7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton shipped from Charleston and Savannah, and for delivery in March, April, or May, were made at 7¾d. for Middling Uplands; and of Cotton from New-Orleans for delivery in May at 7¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the week have been 84,000 bales, of which 17,000 were taken for export, and 5,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 764,000 bales, of which 400,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 93,000 bales, of which 82,000 were American; actual export, 17,000 bales. The stock of Cotton at sea bound for this port is 444,000 bales, of which 290,000 are American. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 6d. @10s. 11d. Corn, 35s. 6d. for New No. 2 Mixed. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 12,500 quarters, all of which are American. PROVISIONS—Pork was quoted at 2 P. M. at 96s. 6d., and closed flat. Bacon, 49s. for Cumberland Cut, 51s. 6d. for Short Rib Middles. The market closed declining. Lard, 60s. 6d. ₱ cwt. PRODUCE—Fine Resin, 14s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—TALLOW, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt., a decline of 3d. Whale Oil, £35 10s. ₱ ton. Common Resin, 6s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Arrived bark Sea, from New-Orleans Jan. 8, with 2,227 bales of Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Spring Extras at $5 37½@$6 50. WHEAT active and in demand at $1 21½, seller March; at $1 24½, seller April; in the afternoon market was irregular and active at $1 22½@$1 22⅞, seller March. CORN advancing and in demand at 50c.@50½c., seller March; at 51c., seller April; in the afternoon, steady and in moderate demand at 50c.@50½c., for cash, and seller March. OATS advancing and in fair demand at 43½c.@43¾c. RYE firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 83½c. BARLEY dull and steady at 88c. HIGHWINES active and steady at 85c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS firmer and higher. MESS PORK at $21 37½, cash; $21 50, seller March. LARD at 12¼c., March; 12⅜c., April. Dressed HOGS in fair demand and higher, at $8 20. Live HOGS quiet at $6 70@$6 77. CATTLE dull at $4 12½@$5 60. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,000. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 24.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 15⅜c.; Middling Orleans, 16c. CLOVER-SEED sells at $10 50@$11. TIMOTHY-SEED, $6 50. FLAX-SEED, $2 10. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $5 50@$5 62½; Extras, $6@$6 25; North-western Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Pennsylvania Extras, $6 50@$7; Indiana and Ohio Extra, $7@$7 75; Fancy brands, $8@$9 50. WHEAT dull; Red Western, $1 55@$1 60; White Western, $1 75@$1 85. RYE scarce; held at $1 10. CORN dull; Yellow, 79c.; Mixed Western, 77c.@78c. OATS steady at 62c.@64c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Laguayra, 15¼c., gold. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. WHISKY steady and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. RYE nominally firm. CORN very quiet. BARLEY steady; sales 2 cars No. 2 Two-rowed State at 93c. OATS firmer; sales 1 car Western at 70c., delivered. The supply of CATTLE has been up to the number of last week, and the quality is somewhat better; sales show a decline of ¼c. ₱ lb. The range of prices, with one or two exceptions, for very choice, was from 7¼c. down to 6¼c. Of milch COWS the receipts are in excess of those last week; sales small at $50@$60 for common to fair. The supply of SHEEP is full and the sales show a falling off in price equal ¼c. ₱ lb.; New-York and Michigan, 5¼c.@7¼c.; Canada, 6c.@8c. Nothing doing in HOGS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—FLOUR steady and unchanged, with a light demand; sales at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50, and two cars do. at $1 53. CORN steady and firm; sales 2,000 bushels at 85c., on the track. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE quiet. PEAS dull; sales last night 15,000 bushels Canada at $1 05 in bond. CORN-MEAL, $1 85 for bolted, $1 75 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $24@$25; SHIP-STUFFS, $27@$28. MIDDLINGS, $30@$32 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80, and to Albany $5 80 ₱ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—TOBACCO active; sales 246 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 50@$6; low to fine Leaf, $6 50@$20. BAGGING, 46½c. HEMP and FLAX held at 24c.@25c. COTTON quiet; Middling at 13¾c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6. WHEAT steady; Red and White, $1 30@$1 35, on arrival. OATS steady; 60c., sacked. CORN quiet; Shelled, sacked, 68c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $21 75. LARD, 12½c. BACON, packed—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear-rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk MEATS, packed—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear-rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c. WHISKY quiet at 86c.@87c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15¼c.; receipts, gross, 96 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 15,465 bales; net receipts of the week, 150 bales; gross, 2,975 bales; exports, coastwise, 560 bales; sales of the week, 2,290 bales. FLOUR fairly active, but weak; market favors buyers slightly. WHEAT dull, except choice lots; fair to good Red, $1 55@$1 80; common, $1 40@$1 50. CORN dull; White Southern, 84c.@85c.; Yellow Southern, 77c.@78c. OATS quiet at 58c. PORK firm. BACON quiet. LARD steady. WHISKY dull at 92c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 7,472 bales; gross, 7,720 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,099 bales; to Bremen, 3,754 bales; to Barcelona, 343 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 288,972 bales; net receipts of the week, 58,378 bales; gross, 60,480 bales; exports to Liverpool, 33,500 bales; to Cork, 2,871 bales; to Bremen, 10,968 bales; to Barcelona, 5,054 bales; to the Baltic, 3,100 bales; to Vera Cruz, 464 bales; coastwise, 5,156 bales; sales of the week, 50,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.—COTTON—Net receipts today, 1,484 bales; gross, 1,513 bales; exports to the Continent, 504 bales; coastwise, 1,205 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock on hand, 32,133 bales; the market is firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Sea Island, 35c.@$1; net receipts of the week, 7,678 bales; gross, 7,705 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,022 bales; to the Continent, 746 bales; coastwise, 3,233 bales; sales, 5,700 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT active; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 22⅛; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 25. OATS steady; No. 2, 51c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 56c. RYE declining; No. 1, 83c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, nominally 77c. Dressed HOGS dull at $8 12½@$8 25. MESS PORK dull at $20 75. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 24.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 3,589 bales; total, 4,044 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,967 bales, sales today, 2,500 bales; stock on hand, 80,924 bales; market firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts of the week, 16,720 bales; gross receipts, 16,875 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,684 bales; to the Continent, 1,300 bales; coastwise, 3,638 bales; sales, 8,000 bales.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and weak; MESS PORK, $22. LARD, 12¼c.@12½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7½c.@8c.; Sides, 9¼c.@10¼c. for Clear Ribs; 10¾c. for Clear Sides. BACON—9¼c. for Shoulders; 11¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY dull and lower at 85c. EXCHANGE steady.

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—COTTON firm; good ordinary, 12¼c.@12½c.; net receipts, 1,429 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 700 bales; to the Continent, 1,410 bales; coastwise, 356 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 57,315 bales; net receipts of the week, 9,234 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,707 bales; to the Continent, 1,410 bales; coastwise, 410 bales; sales of the week, 4,900 bales.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—There is nothing material to report in the market today; prices unchanged; market very dull; sales, 7 cars new CORN at 70c., on the track, and 6 cars Red Winter WHEAT at about $1 47. The market continues depressed, with sales of only 50 head at yesterday's rates. SHEEP—Sales were made of 1,166 head Western at $4@$5 75. HOGS dull and drooping.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—COTTON firm; receipts, 2,430 bales; shipments, 4,667 bales; receipts of the week, 16,975 bales; shipments, 21,325 bales; sales, 16,725 bales; stock, 41,224 bales. FLOUR steady at $6@$8 50. CORN heavy at 72c.@73c. OATS quiet at 65c. LARD dull at 12¼c.@14¼c. PORK dull at $23 50. BACON quiet. Bulk MEATS dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Sides, 11¼c.

NORFOLK, Feb. 24.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,270 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 581 bales; coastwise, 1,286 bales; sales, 350 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,543 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 581 bales; coastwise, 12,350 bales; sales of the week, 1,300 bales; stock, 4,769 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,736 bales; exports coastwise, 1,121 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 97,277 bales; net receipts of the week, 18,038 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,062 bales; to the Continent, 6,081 bales; coastwise, 6,832 bales; sales of the week, 6,000 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Mining STOCKS are unsettled, and sales are heavy; Ophir, 6; Gould & Curry, 39¼; Hale & Norcross, 95; Chollar, 73½; Meadow Valley, 21¾; Yellow Jacket, 43¾; Golden Chariot, 72; Kentuck, 44; Imperial, 5; Crown Point, 41¼; Belcher, 15¼.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 274 bales; exports, coastwise, 859 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 4,247 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,902 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 430 bales; coastwise, 1,195 bales; sales of the week, 636 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—WHEAT firmer and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red, $1 37. CORN steady; Shelled, 60c. OATS quiet at 52c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull; buyers and sellers apart; no sales; Refined dull at 22¼c.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 161 bales; gross, 820 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,507 bales; gross, 12,519 bales; sales of the week, 1,800 bales.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 24.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 569 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 53 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	Feb. 25	New-York	Havre.
Main	Feb. 25	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Cleopatra	Feb. 25	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M. For Europe, by the *City of Paris*, at 7½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9½ A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M. For France, via Bordeaux, by the *Pereire*, at 7½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn. &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 24—*In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Carrol, infant and servant, George Jackson and 2 children, D. Goodman, Mr. Tidle and child, T. J. Lancaster, Mr. Dewant, J. Kydney, A. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz.

Feb. 24—*In steam-ship Nebraska, from Liverpool*—Albert Jaquot and wife, George Benoit, H. W. Beckfour, Hartman Vreeland, Thos. H. Knight.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana—H. J. Quinan, Rev. R. M. Benson, Judge Charles Andrews and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, 2 daughters and servant, Jno. McCormick, Mr. Keyes and friend, J. B. Brown, Alex. Bain, C. W. Standart, Capt. J. J. Laurence, James M. Churchill, Joaquin Onora, Thomas Lane, W. Freeman, Mrs. Harland, Mr. Harland, John B. Belt, Capt. Doane, Charles Sprague, J. C. Bidnell.

In ship Golconda, from Monrovia.—Mrs. V. Monroe, Miss E. A. Gervis, Mrs. Tyler and daughter, Mrs. Christian and 2 children, Ann Bradford, Alex. Saunple, Mrs. T. Clements and Mrs. Capt. Lovett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:41 | Sun sets......5:48 | Moon sets..11:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:14 | Gov. Island..1:03 | Hell Gate..2:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; England, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.

Barks Aphrodite, (Br.,) Reid, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Hunter, York, Queenstown, Thompson & Hunter; Idolique, (Br.,) Durkee, Leghorn, Brett, Son & Co.; Contest, (Br.,) Scot, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast, Bros. & Co.; R. W. Griffith, Drummond, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; C. V. Minott, Healy, Cardenas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Edgar, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan & Sons; Grace Peile, (Br.,) Tyson, Lisbon, J. H. Sparks.

Brigs Annie Ingram, (Br.,) Oxner, Maracaibo, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; George Downes, Lanfare, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Julia F. Carney, Colburn, Matanzas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schrs. Potosi, (new, tern,) Jackson, Tampico, Brugiere & Thebaud; Wm. Thompson, Peterson, Kingston, Ja., J. B. Wenberg; Freedom, (Br.,) Falker, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; S. S. Bickmore Barter, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Lily, Hughes, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Samuel E. Sawyer, Cushing, Portsmouth, R. J. Godwin & Co.; Challenge, Terry, Bridgeport; Thought, (Br.,) Gregson, Gibraltar for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; Nine Brothers, (Br.,) Percy, St. Johns, N. F., J. M. Beque & Co.; Margaret & Lucy, Crosby, Savannah, Dunley, Miller & Co.; John Mosser, Rhodes, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaight.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Feb. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 58 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 19, lat. 45 08, lon. 43 43, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 20th, 12½ A. M., passed steam-ship Nevada hence for Liverpool; 21st, lat. 43 37, lon. 15 14, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 23d, 7¾ A. M., passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 8½ A. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 10½ A. M., passed steam-ship Colorado hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Feb. 18, and Nassau 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Perit, Gardiner, Hamilton, Bermuda Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. H. Webb. On the evening of Feb. 19 a bark arrived at St. George, having on board the crew of the steam-ship Quaker City from San Domingo for New-York, lost at sea, having exploded her boilers; no further particulars.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Grigs, Liverpool Feb. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 75 passengers to T. W. J. Hurst. Has had strong westerly gales to lon. 40, and from thence moderate weather; Feb. 13, lat. 49 39, lon. 26 30, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 17th lat. 47, lon. 39 10, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 40 48, lon. 68 10, passed Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 40 45, lon. 68 48, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Winnet, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Golconda, (of Baltimore,) Lovitt, Monrovia Jan. 4, with palm-oil to P. A. Piercey. Has had fine weather up to Nantucket. The G. was bound to Boston, but put into this port leaky, having struck on Nantucket Shoals on the evening of Feb. 20; Feb. 8, was struck under the stern by a heavy sea, which jarred the ship considerably, it blowing at the time from S. E., shifting to N. W., and then died out calm; had heavy weather since Feb. 8; had to carry a heavy press of canvas to keep the vessel from going ashore; 20th, had a fine breeze from W., clear; saw Nantucket light bearing N. half W.; heard a heavy tide rip; put the helm up, when the ship went ashore on the Great Rip, Nantucket Shoals, and thumped heavy; at 7½ A. M. sent the mate and 4 men in the boat to get assistance; put all the women passengers and the Captain's wife in the boat to land them ashore; the ship thumped heavily during the night, and expected to see the masts and spars come down any moment; at 9½ A. M. she came off leaking badly; 21st, commenced with light baffling winds, ship leaking but little, but appeared to be badly strained; at 7½, weather looking bad, wind E. N. E., put her head S.; at mid-day, the wind blowing heavy from N. E. and snowing, and the ship working badly, kept off for New-York, the vessel leaking 200 strokes per hour.

Ship Red Rover, (of London,) McCauley, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, carried away jibboom, stove bulwarks, and received other damage.

Ship Black Hawk, (of San Francisco,) Crowell, Liverpool, Jan. 24, with mdse. to Williams & Guion—vessel to George Hows & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Antwerp Dec. 22, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and has had very rough weather; Feb. 14, lat. 44, lon. 51, spoke bark Alexander, from St. Johns, N. B., for Belle Isle, France.

Ship Gov. Morton, Howland, Savannah 8 days, in ballast to Bailing and Davis. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Voiage, (Br.,) May, Buenos Ayres Dec. 27, with hides and hair to order. Crossed the equator Jan. 24, in lon. 31 W.; and fine weather up to Bermuda; from thence 10 ds. with strong gales. Feb. 18 and 19 had a revolving gale, beginning at S. W., and ending in N. W. with great violence; Feb. 21, lat. 38 19, lon. 70 35, saw bark Star King, steering northward.

Bark Harriet, (of Quebec,) Tyrrell, Montevideo, 56 ds., with hides to Zimmerman & Frazer. Crossed the equator, Feb. 2, in lon. 38, and since had fine weather; Feb. 14, lat. 35, lon. 55, spoke schr. Cygnus, hence for St. Thomas.

Bark Mary Rideout, (of St. Andrews,) Tucker Havana, 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales, during which lost fore top-sail yard.

Bark Augustine, Kobbe, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Sarah Frazier, for New-York. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Bark Czarina, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Nickles, Cadiz 40 ds., with wine and salt to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda with N. W. gales.

Brig Monte Christi, Eros, Pt. Pierre, Martinique, 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Sons. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; Feb. 22, lat. 37 19, lon. 71 21, saw bark Arago bound E.

Brig Rachel Coney, (of Bangor,) Coney, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Messina 74 ds., via Gibraltar 61 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Has been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda, with westerly gales, during which lost and split sails.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar to S. R. Reynal & Son. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; sld. in co. with brig Monte Christi and schr. Edward De Hart, for New-York.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Nye, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Feb. 13, off the Bay of Honda, spoke brig Express, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos, for Halifax.

Brig Paquette de Nueva York, (Port,) Cunha, Oporto 40 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Abby Ellen, Havener, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton. Feb. 22, lat. 36, lon. 72, spoke brig T. H. A. Pitt, hence for Bermuda.

Schr. Martha Maria, (of Bangor,) Doane, Aruba, 24 ds., with gold ore to G. A. Rickett—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left no vessels; Feb. 20, lat. 36 30, lon. 71, spoke bark Josephine, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales, during which lost and split sails.

Schr. Petronila, (of Belize, Hon.,) Emery, Belize, Hond, 15 ds., with mdse. to J. Laycraft. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left no vessels.

Schr. James R. Lawrence, (of Surrey, Me.,) Tarrey, Mayaques, P. R., 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall, vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. Gales. Left in port brig Thomas Purcell, for New-Haven, to sail Feb. 15.

Schr. May Munroe, (of Rockland,) Hall, Galveston Jan. 30, with hides, wool, &c., to master.

Schr. Wm. Wilson, (of Rockland,) Wilson, Galveston 14 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Carrie E. Sayward, Williams, Fortune Bay, N. F. 19 ds., with frozen herring to Chas. Sherer.

Schr. Laura A. Dodd, Malady, Fortune Bay, N. F., 19 ds., with frozen herring to Joseph Wooley.

Schr. Franklin, Higgins, Rockport.

Schr. Alert, Hanson, Norwalk.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., cloudy and thick, off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; McClellan, Baltimore, and Vicksburg, New-York; brig Annie Eldridge, Cape Haytien; bark Clara, from Sourabaya; schrs. M. A. Coombs, Barbados; Joseph W. Allen, Charleston.

Sld. steam-ship Siberia, New-York.

EASTPORT, Me., Feb. 24.—The British schr. Quango, Proctor, master, of Halifax, N. S., from St. John for Havana, with lumber, put in here yesterday leaking, and will haul on for repairs. The British schr. Louisa M., Capt. Clark, of St. John, from St. Andrews for Boston, was boarded by the revenue cutter Vigilant, Capt. Freeman. Capt. Clark reports that John Doyle, seaman, of Prince Edward's Island, was knocked overboard and drowned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.—Arr schr. Irving, from Matanzas, for Baltimore, with foremast-head carried away; schr. Benjamin Reed, Norfolk, for Charleston; encountered a terrific S. E. gale on the 18th; carried away sails, jibboom and mainmast-head, and came back for repairs.

Passed in for Baltimore, brig Sophia, from Demerara. Sld. brigs Olinda, Lindheim, Caroline and H. G. Berry, for Baltimore; L. W. Eaton, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Arr. ship Annie M. Small, from Hong Kong, with the cargo of rice, &c., of the ship Guiding Star, which was condemned at that port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Arr. ship Valparaiso from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—Cld. ships Cynosura, for Liverpool; J. S. Dimmock, for Liverpool; Ottowa, for Liverpool; bark John Campbell, for Bremen; schr. Somerset, for Baracoa.

Arr. schr. Henry Allen, from Baltimore; steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.—Steamer Fanita cleared for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The Haytien war steamer Martor Gause (formerly the Florida,) 11 guns, and 1,700 tons burden, was hauled out on the marine railway at Nassau and fully repaired.

The bark Jason, (N. G.,) Bartels, from Salt Cay, T. I., arrived 22d, is consigned, cargo to Tucker & Lightbourn—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales, during which lost and split sails; left no vessels.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 24.—The Cunard steam-ship Tripoli, from New-York, arrived today.

Disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The steamer Erie, Capt. Sears, from London, bound for New-York, was spoken on the 3d of February, with loss of screw, and pursuing her voyage under sail.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT.

NOW READY.

NO. 761 BROADWAY.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STERLING SILVER; TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
NEW PATTERNS OF OUR OWN MAKE AT CLOSE PRICES.

NEW 7.30 GOLD LOAN.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7.30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM, (or 1.10,) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

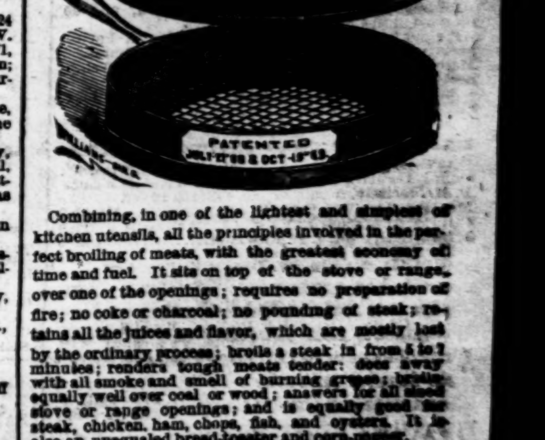
Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 565 and 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
BOYS'
Waltham Watch,
AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.
THIS WATCH IS WELL MADE, OF SUITABLE SIZE, AND IS DESTINED TO BE VERY POPULAR.
GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS C. O. D.

AMERICAN BROILER.



Combining, in one of the lightest and simplest of kitchen utensils, all the principles involved in the perfect broiling of meats, with the greatest economy of time and fuel. It sits on top of the stove or range, over one of the openings; requires no preparation of fire; no coke or charcoal; no pounding of steak; retains all the juices and flavor, which are mostly lost by the ordinary process; broils a steak in from 5 to 7 minutes; renders tough meats tender; does away with all smoke and smell of burning grease; broils equally well over coal or wood; answers for all sized stove or range openings; and is equally good for steak, chicken, ham, chops, fish, and oysters. It is also an unequaled bread-toaster and corn-popper.

Now made of Russia iron, with strong rim-cover, obviating liability of edges getting jammed by carelessness, and thereby destroying necessary close fit.

Guaranteed to fulfill all the above specifications, or money refunded. Retail price, $2. Fine mesh-crate for corn-popping and coffee-roasting, when desired, 25c. extra.

Liberal discount to the trade.

All broilers will have brass label attached, with name and trade-mark stamped thereon.

American Broiler Manufacturing Company, offices No. 62 Broad-st., New-York, and No. 169 Race-st., Cincinnati.

For sale at retail by stove, tin and house-furnishing dealers generally.

For sale in New-York at minimum rates by R. KETCHAM & CO., No. 298 Pearl-st.; RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.; N. E. JAMES & CO., 23 Cliff-st.

THE "RIGGS TRUSS."
TO SURGEONS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES.
THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS TRUSS ARE:
1st. The NODULED character of the RUPTURE-PAD, and
2d. The MATERIAL of which the Truss is made.
WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THESE PECULIARITIES?

1st. The groove or space between the knobs admits of the passage of the SPERMATIC CORD WITHOUT COMPRESSION, and therefore WITHOUT INJURY OR LOSS OF FUNCTION (of other organs) from OBSTRUCTED CIRCULATION.

2d. Pressure at the SIDES of the OPENINGS, (as by this Pad,) instead of DIRECTLY OVER THEM, (as by the Convex Pad,) tends to APPROXIMATE and CONTRACT, rather than OVERSTRETCH and ENLARGE the APERTURES.

3d. The knobs of the Pad imbed themselves in the tissues, and thus render its DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE by the movements of the body—hence its INFALLIBILITY, particularly in ALL YOUNG SUBJECTS.

4th. The MATERIAL here employed (to wit: Hard Rubber) renders the whole Truss perfectly WATER-PROOF, always CLEANLY, and, as nearly as possible, INDESTRUCTIBLE. While, moreover, its application to the steel spring not only affords perfect protection against corrosion, but it also imparts to the Truss Spring a PLIANCY and SUPPLENESS, as well as a degree of STRENGTH and ELASTICITY hitherto unknown, and believed to be unattainable by any other method.

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BOARDS AND VENEERS.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR
HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOINE, THUYA AND TULIP WOOD,
Just to hand and unusually choice.
Also on hand our usual complete assortment of
PLANKS, BOARDS AND VENEERS.
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